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COMMISSIONERS

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WILLIAM C. GOUDY*	JOHN M. PALMER
ROBERT T. LINCOLN	MILTON HAY*
WILLIAM H. HARPER	MELVILLE W. FULLER
JOHN R. WALSH	OLIVER A. HARKER
WILLIAM S. MORRIS	GEORGE W. SMITH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HENRY W. BLODGETT
ROBERT T. LINCOLN
RICHARD S. TUTHILL
JOHN R. WALSH
WILLIAM H. HARPER

* Deceased

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INTRODUCTION

THE death of General Logan in December, 1886, was quickly followed by a determination to perpetuate his memory and to express fittingly the love and honor in which he was held by the people of his state. It fell to the lot of William H. Harper, of Chicago, to take the first step in this direction. Mr. Harper, on his return from the funeral of General Logan in Washington, conceived the idea that the state of Illinois should erect a statue of the third hero whom she had presented to the country, and thus enroll permanently along with the names of Lincoln and of Grant that of their worthy comrade, John A. Logan.

A bill was accordingly drawn up, and, largely through the efforts of Hon. Chas. E. Fuller, the Republican leader of the house, it was passed by the general assembly in January, 1887. By this bill, \$50,000 was appropriated, and a commission of twelve, old friends and associates of General Logan, was named to erect a monument in Chicago. Two members of this Commission, Milton Hay and William

C. Goudy, died before the completion of its work, and their places were not filled. The other members were :

HENRY W. BLODGETT	MELVILLE W. FULLER
ROBERT T. LINCOLN	JOHN R. WALSH
JOHN M. PALMER	OLIVER A. HARKER
RICHARD S. TUTHILL	WILLIAM A. MORRIS
WILLIAM H. HARPER	GEORGE W. SMITH

On February 12, 1887, the Commissioners met and organized by electing the following officers: Henry W. Blodgett, president; John R. Walsh, treasurer, and Richard S. Tuthill, secretary. Later an executive committee was chosen, consisting of the officers of the Commission with the addition of William H. Harper and Robert T. Lincoln.

The important questions of the site of the proposed monument and of the sculptor of the statue were long and carefully considered. The first was settled in favor of the location generously offered by the South Park commissioners, who likewise contributed, at a total cost of nearly \$14,000, the foundation of the monument. The even more weighty problem of the choice of a sculptor was solved in September, 1888, by the selection of Augustus St. Gaudens, a choice justified in advance by his supreme reputation among American

artists and in the result by the best among the many excellent statues of the city.

At the session of the general assembly in January, 1889, the money, appropriated two years before, was reappropriated, an action necessary under the constitution of the state. The magnitude of the work devolving on the Commission may be best seen in the years which elapsed before the completion of its task. Many minor, but important questions arose from time to time, all of which were successfully settled, and finally, in May, 1897, the Executive Committee settled on July 22 for the day of the unveiling and appointed William H. Harper chairman of a committee of arrangements. With due consideration of the duties of this committee, it was determined that it should include a number of the ablest and most representative men of Chicago. On them would be placed the responsibility, not merely of crowning the work of the Commission in unveiling the statue erected by its efforts, but of making Logan Day, as it came fittingly to be called, not only a city, but a state, and almost a national, holiday, on which Americans might honor in General Logan the memories of a great struggle and the self-sacrificing

devotion of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-volunteers.

The Committee on Arrangements was accordingly appointed to include the following:

WILLIAM H. HARPER,	J. H. WOOD,
<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>
R. T. PERRY,	
<i>Secretary</i>	
CARTER H. HARRISON	E. A. BLODGETT
R. H. HALL	L. B. MITCHELL
JOHN C. BLACK	JAMES L. HIGH
JOSEPH STOCKTON	J. S. DUNHAM
ROBT. N. PEARSON	FRANCIS A. RIDDLE
JOHN C. SMITH	CHAS. G. DAWES
J. N. REECE	CHAS. E. FULLER
H. A. WHEELER	MELVILLE E. STONE
H. L. TURNER	A. J. EARLING
GEO. M. MOULTON	WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER
MARCUS KAVANAGH	E. G. PAULING
JAMES A. SEXTON	JESSE HOLDOM
ROBERT C. CLOWRY	EDWARD F. CRAGIN
A. L. SCHIMPF	WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS
F. W. BUSKIRK	WM. H. CROCKER
THOMAS E. YOUNG	J. H. STRONG
J. HODGKINS	J. P. SHERWIN

To facilitate the work of this committee, various subcommittees were selected, and to the energies of these, largely augmented by the untiring efforts of Mr. Harper, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, the success

of the unveiling must largely be attributed. The Committee on Finance consisted of John R. Walsh, Carter H. Harrison, H. A. Wheeler, Charles G. Dawes, E. F. Cragin, J. T. Dickinson, and J. H. Strong. Through their efforts a fund was raised, which, in conjunction with the interest on the state appropriation, paid the expenses of the day, the state appropriation going as a whole in payment of the statue itself. The subscriptions thus raised amounted to nearly \$5,000, and the interest allowed on money deposited to a like amount. The entire expenses of the Commission were nearly \$74,000 : viz., \$50,000 from the state for the statue, \$14,000 from the South Park commissioners for the pedestal and foundation, and the above \$10,000, approximately, for the expenses of July 22.

Since the plans for Logan Day included the presence of a large number of state and federal troops, and of tens of thousands of other visitors, the securing of transportation courtesies was highly desirable, and this duty was assigned to a subcommittee made up of J. H. Wood, F. W. Buskirk, and George M. Moulton. The efficiency of these gentlemen was evident in the outcome, and was heartily seconded by the railway and steamship lines,

whose generous coöperation helped to make Logan Day an event, not merely for the city, but for many visitors from the rest of Illinois and from neighboring states.

Among many striking features of the 22d of July, the imposing parade of nearly seventeen thousand men will long remain in memory. Two thousand United States troops, six thousand of the National Guard of Illinois, five thousand of the Grand Army of the Republic, thousands of Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias, and more in number than a full regiment of the post-office employés, participated in the parade. The general arrangements were made by Joseph Stockton, J. N. Reece, and Joseph A. Sexton. The Subcommittee on Military Organizations—H. A. Wheeler, R. H. Hall, Marcus Kavanagh, and J. L. High—secured through the courtesy of the Secretary of War and of the governor of Illinois the presence of the state and federal contingents. The cordial assistance of the commander-in-chief, T. S. Clarkson, was offered the Committee on the Grand Army of the Republic, which included A. L. Schimpff, C. A. Partridge, John C. Black, Robert N. Pearson, L. B. Mitchell, and E. A. Blodgett. The Committee on the Knights Templar and the Knights of Pythias,

who formed so striking a part of the parade, was composed of J. P. Sherwin, T. E. Young, W. H. Crocker, and John C. Smith.

Sharing with the parade itself the interest of thousands of visitors and giving to the unveiling a most effective background, the naval display on Logan Day will not soon be forgotten. In this again the committee—J. S. Dunham, J. G. Keith, and W. M. Egan—found ready support, first of all in the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Lyman J. Gage, himself a citizen of Chicago, who ordered the presence of the revenue cutters, and then in the owners of scores of yachts, sloops, and schooners, of which the graceful outlines, gay with flags and bunting, gave a finishing touch to the beauty of the display.

The securing of entertainment for the guests of the day was intrusted to another committee, including W. A. Alexander, Jesse Holden, William P. Williams, E. G. Paulding, and J. H. Strong. Ever hospitable, the people of the city showed themselves doubly so on this occasion, and especially the great hotels, whose managers were foremost in a whole-souled coöperation with the Commissioners.

A committee, of which Thomas B. Bryan was chairman, was appointed to receive Mrs.

Logan and her family, and the other guests,
with fitting honors. Its members were:

JOHN R. BROOKE	FRED. S. JAMES
SHELBY M. CULLOM	A. C. McCLURG
WM. E. MASON	WASHINGTON HESING
P. S. GROSSCUP	CHAS. COUNSELMAN
CHARLES B. FARWELL	GEO. M. PULLMAN
WM. SOOY SMITH	LLOYD J. SMITH
W. J. CALHOUN	E. P. RIPLEY
F. W. PECK	RICHARD S. LYON
H. N. HIGINBOTHAM	A. R. REYNOLDS
H. H. KOHLSAAT	JOHN CUDAHY
KIRK HAWES	W. C. SEIPP
A. L. CHETLAIN	G. B. SHAW
MARVIN HUGHITT	C. H. CHAPPELL
MARTIN J. RUSSELL	JOHN T. DICKINSON
WM. PENN NIXON	WM. A. GILES
JOHN McARTHUR	EUGENE CARY
E. A. OTIS	J. C. WELLING
R. W. PATTERSON	A. C. BARTLETT
GUSTAVUS F. SWIFT	GEO. B. SWIFT
W. J. CHALMERS	M. J. CARPENTER
MORRIS ROSENBAUM	W. C. BROWN
FRANK G. LOGAN	A. H. REVELL
PORTUS B. WEARE	C. C. HILTON
CARTER H. HARRISON	H. A. PARKER
VICTOR F. LAWSON	J. H. MOORE
F. W. GUNSAULUS	J. W. ELLSWORTH
P. D. ARMOUR	R. S. CRITCHELL
CHARLES FITZ-SIMONS	S. W. ALLERTON
JOHN J. MITCHELL	W. C. NEWBERRY
W. G. PURDY	HUNTINGTON W. JACKSON

E. G. KEITH
H. H. THOMAS
ROSWELL MILLER
ABNER TAYLOR

J. C. BUCKNER
NORMAN WILLIAMS
O. D. WETHERELL
CHESTER M. DAWES

The last subcommittee, which directed the decorations of the streets and buildings, had a membership proportionate to the importance of its duties :

E. A. BIGELOW, *Chairman*

GEO. H. JENNEY
ELMER BARRETT
JUSTICE CHANCELLOR
HARRY NIBLOCK
W. H. CHAMBERLAIN
GEO. F. BROWN
A. E. ANDERSON
W. H. DIFFLEY

WM. DICKINSON
JOHN H. CURTIS
J. A. BURHANS
PERCIVAL STEEL
JOHN BONNELL
GEO. E. WATSON
JOHN T. SHAYNE
JOHN H. JOHNSON

The success of Logan Day, however, lies not altogether with the Commission, and the committees which so cordially aided it. Every citizen of Chicago felt that he was in and of the celebration, and all, from least to greatest, shared in the result. Hundreds of thousands gathered around the veiled statue and cheered the march of the troops. The governor of the state had summoned the National Guard. The mayor declared the 22d of July a public holiday, and through his chief of police made feasible the unmarred beauty of the parade.

The newspapers of the city joined heartily in the work. The great commercial and industrial organizations gave their aid. Business houses and private citizens contributed liberally of time and money, until, in brief, all Chicago must be thanked for the stirring memories of the day. And not Chicago alone. The President of the United States, detained after his acceptance by the pressing duties of an extra congressional session, was represented by Hon. Russell A. Alger, the Secretary of War, and sent the following telegram :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1897. }

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Chicago : Please convey to Mrs. Logan, and also to the committee in charge of the ceremonies, my profound regret that I cannot be present to do honor to the memory of the gallant volunteer soldier of two wars, and distinguished statesman—my personal friend, whose life and work today receives crowning honor. General Logan's achievements form a part of the most brilliant record of the reunited nation, and will live forever in its history.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The senators and representatives from Illinois were constant in their efforts at Washington to insure the success of the dedication.

The governors of many states, with their staffs, joined in these honors to their comrade.

The Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, of the Potomac, and of the Tennessee showed once again their memories of '61, and the Loyal Legion proved that its members had not forgotten the loyalty of the dead. Nor was it the blue alone. The wearers of the gray were not behind in reverence to the bravery of Logan, and their presence suggested the fuller triumph of the cause for which he fought. These honored Logan the volunteer, and Logan the statesman was honored, too. Veterans of the war recalled the stirring times of battle strife. Survivors of the famous Hundred and Three remembered the scenes of political struggle, and each and all joined in praising the man who fought fairly and succeeded honestly in both contests alike.

All these, with the soldiers of General Logan's own regiment, the 31st Infantry of Illinois, gathered not only to honor his memory, but to greet again his beloved widow. The presence of Mrs. Logan and her children

and grandchildren infused a thrill of tenderness through all the ceremonies. Statesman and grizzled veteran wept as they grasped the cordial hand of her who had been the loving and helpful companion of the man whom they loved and honored, and whose life was so bright an ornament in the history of their common state.

Such was the aim of Logan Day, and thus the Commissioners endeavored to fulfill the trust they had received from the state. This souvenir of July 22, 1897, may suggest the feelings of the people of Illinois for John A. Logan. It can only suggest these. No one who was not here, from the time the first honored guests were welcomed to Chicago with fitting honors to the moment when, grateful and impressed, they took their departure, can know how great was the wave of patriotic feeling, and how intense the spirit of devotion, not only to the memory of Logan, but also to the country which he served. Such an occasion is an inspiration to the people. The sentiment which lives in the speeches of that day is a tonic which can only prove as wholesome to those who listened and to those who now may read as is the sight of the statue at whose unveiling they were delivered.

Among many expressions of regret from those who could not attend, the following telegram from Senator William E. Mason and letter from Senator S. M. Cullom were read at the unveiling by the secretary of the Commission, Richard S. Tuthill:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1897.—HENRY W. BLODGETT, Chairman: The condition of public business makes it impossible for me to be with you on this great occasion for Illinois. I feel sure I will honor Logan's memory better by honest application to public business than in any other way. This would meet the approval of the dead general, and I hope will meet your approval and that of my many friends whom I had hoped to meet today at Chicago.

WILLIAM E. MASON.

UNITED STATES SENATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1897. }

HON. H. W. BLODGETT, Chicago, Ill.: *My dear Sir*—I had expected until yesterday that I could be present on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the late gallant soldier and statesman, General Logan. Conditions in Congress will detain me here. I very much regret it. I cannot allow this occasion to pass,

however, without giving expression to a few words suitable to the occasion :

The life and services of General Logan will be remembered in the generations and centuries to come. The death of a great man, while it may enshroud a nation in sorrow, is but the beginning of his life in history.

The passing of the patriot and hero from his work to his reward is the occasion for the world to close its balance sheet and to enter its judgment upon his earthly career. Yet the verdict is not always complete at the moment of his death.

A hundred years have been too few for more than a beginning in the study of the heroism, the patriotism, and the wisdom of the Father of his Country.

Thirty years have been a period all too brief for even a preface to the work which shall describe the life of Abraham Lincoln. His history has not yet been written ; his life story has not yet been told, and will still be new in the centuries to come.

But what shall I say of the life whose charm and influence have been gone from us but a brief ten years ? Almost everybody in our state remembers the striking figure, the sparkling eye, and manly voice of that son of Illi-

nois who gave up his life on the day following the Christmas of 1886. The people knew him and loved him.

The statesmen who knew him in the senate—the political forum of the world—have paid him the honors which he so justly earned. The volunteer soldiers have joined their love with their tears in every hamlet of the land. At every Union soldier's tomb, in every part of the country where Memorial Day has ever been observed, there rises an annual invocation in honor alike of the patriot soldiers of the Union and of the hero who is to rest beneath the statue you are to unveil. There are to repose the ashes of the soldier who originated the beautiful ceremony of decorating with a memorial of flowers the graves where a million young men of America lie buried.

Not very far from the spot, by the side of the peaceful lake, where the Logan monument is erected, I remember a time when multitudes of people gathered to welcome home to Illinois and to Chicago the returning hero, Logan. That spontaneous demonstration in honor of the soldier statesman was for the living Logan. The great multitudes who will assemble from all parts of the state to witness the ceremony on Thursday next are

honoring the same Logan, who, although dead, still lives in the hearts of the people.

The place is historic ground. Not historic, perhaps, in the sense that the ancient places in Europe and Asia are renowned. But it is to be always remembered as the place where, in the very childhood of the Northwest Territory, the pioneers of the frontier settlement of Fort Dearborn yielded up their lives to savage violence and baptized the soil with their blood.

And in a very recent day, the ground not far away, along the same lake front, was made radiant and beautiful by such a wonderful gathering of the triumphs of peace, progress, and industry as the world had never seen.

I first knew General Logan in the legislature of 1856 and 1857. I knew him as a colleague in both houses of Congress, and I came to love and admire him. He was always ready and resolute, prompt and forcible. He was a remarkable man, a powerful leader. For thirty years I enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance, and during all that time we were often together and associated in public affairs.

It has been said that the use of language is to conceal the thoughts of men. Not so with Logan. He wore no mask as he stood before the people. It has been said of him that the

words of Homer's poetic hero might fitly have been Logan's :

For I hate with perfect hatred,
Hate him like the gates of hell,
Who within him one thought harbors,
While his lips another tell.

Another great man, once the idol of the people of Illinois and for fourteen years a senator from Illinois, lies buried upon the shore of Lake Michigan, in Chicago. Above the form of Stephen A. Douglas stands the beautiful shaft erected in his honor.

And another—a near neighbor in death as in life—a senator of the United States for nearly twenty years from his chosen state, Illinois—Lyman Trumbull, rests in his final home close by the borders of your city.

These three senators, each in his time the custodian and guardian of the public welfare—men who in the past have had to do with the vitality, the very life of the Prairie State—are at rest beneath its soil. Each and all of them have engraved their names on the tablets of their country's honor and glory. Their work was not bounded by state lines, but was coextensive with the nation itself.

No rivalry is here. In eternal peace—in sacred love—for all future time, these states-

men sleep. It matters little where they were born—they were all Illinoisans—they were all Americans. But of Logan alone can it be said that, from birth to death, he was always a citizen of Illinois. Much as he prided himself upon his citizenship of our great state, much as he admired our prairies and our rivers, our citizens, our institutions, and our people, yet, above all, and immeasurably over all, and in his view, the grandest heritage which he gloried in was the country he loved, with its beautiful emblem—the flag of the United States.

Respectfully yours,
S. M. CULLOM.

This eloquent tribute from a lifelong friend of Logan, his fellow-member in the legislature of Illinois and in both houses of the national Congress, expresses well the sentiment of his state, and it is in the same spirit that the Commission offers this memorial of the 22nd of July, 1897.

SKETCH OF JOHN A. LOGAN

JOHN ALEXANDER LOGAN was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826; his father, Dr. John Logan, came from Ireland when a young man and settled in Maryland, but removed to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and finally to Illinois. The son was educated at a common school and under a private tutor. This instruction was supplemented, in 1840, by attendance at Shiloh College. When war with Mexico was declared, he volunteered as a private, in the 1st Illinois Infantry, and was soon chosen a lieutenant. He did good service as a soldier, and for some time was acting quartermaster of his regiment. After his return from Mexico he began the study of law with his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, and in 1849 was elected clerk of Jackson county, but resigned to continue the study of law. In 1851 he was graduated at Louisville University, admitted to the bar, and became his uncle's partner. He soon grew popular, and his forcible style of oratory, pleasing address, and fine voice secured his election to the

legislature in 1852 and again in 1856. At the end of his first term he resumed practice, with such success that he was soon chosen prosecuting attorney for the third judicial district. In 1852 he removed to Benton, Franklin county, Illinois. He was a presidential elector in 1856 on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858 he was elected to Congress from Illinois as a Douglas Democrat, and was reëlected in 1860. In the presidential campaign of that year he earnestly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas; but, on the first intimation of coming trouble from the South, he declared that, in the event of the election of Abraham Lincoln, he would, if need be, "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated." In July, 1861, during the extra session of Congress that was called by President Lincoln, he left his seat, overtook the troops that were marching out of Washington to meet the enemy, and fought in the ranks of Colonel Richardson's regiment in the battle of Bull Run, being among the last to leave the field. Returning home in the latter part of August, 1861, he resigned his seat in Congress, organized the 31st Illinois Infantry, and was appointed its colonel in September of that year. At Belmont, in November, he led a suc-

cessful bayonet charge, and his horse was shot under him. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry; and at Fort Donelson, while gallantly leading the assault, received a wound that incapacitated him for active service for some time. After his recovery he reported for duty to General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and was made a brigadier general of volunteers in March, 1862. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth, and subsequently was given the command at Jackson, Tennessee, with instructions to guard railroad communications, which he did with consummate vigilance. In the summer of 1862 his constituents urged him to become a candidate for reelection to Congress, but he declined, saying in his letter: "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

During Grant's northern Mississippi campaign General Logan commanded the third division of the 17th Army Corps under General McPherson, and was promoted major general of volunteers, to date from November 26, 1862. He participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Cham-

pion Hills. In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's center, and on June 25 made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the captured city, and he was appointed its military governor. He succeeded General W. T. Sherman in the command of the 15th Army Corps in November, 1863. In May, 1864, he joined Sherman's army, which was preparing for its march into Georgia, led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the fight at Resaca, repulsed Hardee's veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from his line of works at Kenesaw Mountain. General Sherman says in his report of the battle of Atlanta, speaking of General McPherson's death: "General Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division." In fact, it was mainly his skill and determination that saved Sherman's army from a serious disaster during that engagement. After the fall of Atlanta, September 1, 1864, he went home and took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year. He rejoined his troops, who had accompanied General Sherman in his famous "March to the

Sea," at Savannah, and remained in active service with Sherman's army till the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, April 26, 1865. On May 25 he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and led its troops in the grand review in Washington at the close of the war; but as soon as active service in the field was over, he resigned his commission, saying that he did not wish to draw pay when not on active duty. He was appointed minister to Mexico by President Johnson, but declined. In 1866 he was elected "congressman-at-large," by a majority of over fifty thousand, from Illinois to the XLth Congress as a Republican, and served as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He was reëlected to the XLIst Congress, and did good service as chairman of the committee on military affairs in securing the passage of an act for the reduction of the army. He was reëlected to the XLIIId Congress, but before the body convened he was chosen by the Illinois legislature United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1871. He succeeded Vice-President Wilson as chairman of the senate committee on military affairs at the beginning of the third session of the XLIIId Congress. After the expiration of

his term of service, March 3, 1877, he resumed the practice of law in Chicago. He was again returned to the senate, and took his seat on the convening of that body in extra session, in March, 1879. Both in the house and senate General Logan maintained his reputation as a brilliant and able debater, and as a useful working member.

At the Republican national convention in Chicago, in June, 1884, on the first ballot for a candidate for President, General Logan received a highly complimentary vote. After the subsequent nomination of Mr. Blaine, General Logan was nominated for Vice-President and made an able campaign in behalf of the Republican ticket. He died at his home in Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886. When General Logan's sudden death was announced to him, James G. Blaine thus briefly summarized his character: "General Logan was a man of immense force in a legislative body. His will was unbending, his courage, both moral and physical, was of the highest order. I never knew a more fearless man. He did not quail before public opinion when he had once made up his mind any more than he did before the guns of the enemy when he headed a charge of his enthusiastic troops."

In private life he was a sincere, earnest friend, and a faithful and loving husband and father.

He was the idol of his own party and commanded the respect and admiration of his political opponents. The deep affection in which he was held by the people of his native state is attested by the appropriation which the legislature made for the erection of a statue to his memory.



THE MONUMENT AND THE SCULPTOR

LORADO TAFT

AUGUSTUS ST. GAUDENS has been to our little band of native sculptors what Paul Dubois has been to the army of French workers in the plastic arts. He is our acknowledged head and leader. With his return from the Parisian studio and the unveiling of the Farragut, a new influence came into American art. Ward and other sturdy spirits had already emancipated themselves from the dominion of modern Italian sculpture. These men stand as pioneers of a new and really national art, but each stands alone. It was reserved for St. Gaudens to gather about him a group of devoted disciples, to discover among them creative powers of exceptional promise, and in ever-increasing circles of influence to turn the attention of our people to the beautiful art of which he is master.

In this way St. Gaudens has done a remarkable work, one concrete expression of which we beheld with amazement at the Columbian Exposition. No one, not even the sculptors themselves, would have believed it possible to

make such use of sculptural decorations in this country—to produce works so vast and so good in the short space of time at command. St. Gaudens alone had the imagination to foresee, the power to enlist the enthusiasm of others, the skill to solve the practical problems, and, happily, the convincing eloquence to carry the day with those in control. The result was that dream of beauty in which the sculpture was only second to the magnificent architecture, giving to the *ensemble* its final and highest grace. Its memory is as real today as was its presence then; its potency for good will not wane for many a year.

St. Gaudens has used bronze almost exclusively as his medium. His handling of this material cannot be surpassed. An artist finds in it a delight which it is impossible to express in words. The writer has occasionally discovered in eastern museums and churches memorial tablets with which he was unfamiliar. So great is our master's prestige that nearly everything done in this line suggests at first glance his treatment, and would raise a momentary query in the mind. If, upon closer inspection, the workmanship was found to be in the slightest degree careless or open to criticism, it was not his; if it bore the most careful

scrutiny and was "just right," it was sure to be signed somewhere, in letters microscopic, Augustus St. Gaudens. To the professional eye, however, it needed no signature; he alone could do it!

The same thought came over me as I climbed last summer the steps which lead up to the gallant Logan. I felt the emotion which comes to one in the presence of a masterpiece—a great idea triumphantly voiced. The effect of the statue as a whole is superb; a marvelous harmonizing of the dash and impetuosity of the subject with the inexorable limitations of monumental art. Vitality and containment are here united in perfect balance. Nearer approach brings the same æsthetic pleasure which we find in our sculptor's smallest relief. Each stroke is as it should be. Nothing is neglected, yet nothing is over-insistent. All detail is subordinated to the general result. Even the brazen wreaths about the base, so admirably decorative, do not cry out for recognition.

Chicago has been most fortunate in obtaining two of St. Gaudens' greatest works "to hold and possess, we and our heirs forever." To appreciate the greatness of his art we should contrast these two statues and realize

what delineation of character is here. With what a masterly choice of pose and look has the artist epitomized the life of these two noble but dissimilar types! Psychologically, the Lincoln and the Logan statues present an analysis no less remarkable than is the technique which has given it visible expression.

In the presence of a great collection of art works, as in a library of thousands of volumes, one is sometimes thrilled by the thought of the amount of time and toil expended in their production. Here, on the other hand, while not unmindful of the years which these treasures of our young city have cost, we may exult as we contemplate in imagination the audience which our greatest sculptor addresses—the myriads of human beings who shall look upon these monuments, who may be inspired by them in other days! A mighty army, an ever-hastening stream advances toward us through the dim perspective of centuries yet unborn. Toward us? No; we, too, move with it. Never a pause is vouchsafed us in the silent lock-step of the ages.

But these remain! They will stand when we and our children and our children's children are returned to the dust. Happy the man who has thus linked his name with immor-

tality, who has created these forms so noble, so enduring, and so worthy of eternity. We salute them as we pass, and though they return not our greeting, they give us something better. A virtue goes out from them. He who looks upon them is, perforce, braver and truer and stronger.

THE UNVEILING

INVOCATION

ARTHUR EDWARDS

ALMIGHTY GOD, Maker of the heavens and the earth, King of kings, Lord of lords, Creator of all men, and Father of all spirits :

We worship Thee this day as the source of all our benefits and blessings. We thank Thee for our conscious lives, for our republic, for our homes—which are the foundations of the republic ; for our churches and our schools, and for all the moral forces which have shaped the nation of which we are a part.

We thank Thee for the literature, the just laws, the sciences, the liberal benefactions, the mutual human trust, and the generous impulses which procure and preserve amity and peace among civilized peoples.

We thank Thee for the manliness, courage, devotion, and conscientious convictions which made possible our brave men and heroic women in the years when armies took the field against us, and dared to assail that for which our forefathers suffered and died.

We thank Thee for our noble mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters, and for their undying

patriotism and love manifested when they sadly but gladly permitted their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons to leave their dear ones to the care of God and risk their all upon the field of battle.

While we are assembled here today, may God make vivid, emphasize, and impress upon this great congregation a sense of the priceless value of all that for which women have suffered at home, and of that for which men were willing to yield all save their sacred honor.

Pardon all our sins; remit the guilt of that in our national laws or habits or indulgences for which we may have become responsible through our ignorance or by our indifference to the bounden duties of citizenship.

Revive within us a just appreciation of all that which by Thy blessing has preserved the nation until this day. Reawaken us to the conditions upon which God will alone continue our national life. We pray Thee to increase the number of our honest, God-fearing office-bearers, and to graciously rebuke and remove from power all those who have abused their sacred trusts.

Grant Thy special blessings upon the family whose heroic husband and father is named by every voice in the nation today. May our

grateful memories rival even this bronze in commemorating heroic and patriotic deeds. We pray Thee to stimulate our gratitude toward all those who fought for the republic, and to quicken the spirit of genuine patriotism in every American heart.

Impress each one of us with the sense of personal responsibility for our homes, for our nation, and for the continued existence of Christian civilization upon the earth.

Help us to serve Thee by serving our fellow-men, and in the end bring us to the better kingdom above—through Him who hath loved us and gave Himself for us. Amen.

PRESENTATION BY THE COMMISSION

HENRY W. BLODGETT

ON the 10th day of February, 1887, the legislature of Illinois passed an act making an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of the distinguished citizen and soldier of our state, Major General John A. Logan.

The act constituted Henry W. Blodgett, William C. Goudy, Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Palmer, Milton Hay, Richard S. Tuthill, William H. Harper, Melville W. Fuller, John R. Walsh, Oliver A. Harker, William S. Morris, and George W. Smith commissioners to erect such monument, and provided that the site for the same should be selected by the widow of General Logan in the city of Chicago, or elsewhere in the state of Illinois, and authorized the fixing of such site in any public park or boulevard.

The work delegated by the act to the Commissioners was necessarily one which required much time and study on the part of the members—none of whom had had any experience in matters of that kind.

As the first step in the duty before them the Commissioners decided that the monument should be a bronze equestrian statue of General Logan; and, after careful inquiry and examination of the work of several other sculptors, Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, of the city of New York, who had established his claim as an artist of high merit by his marvelous statue of Abraham Lincoln in Lincoln Park, Chicago, was selected as the artist to design and execute the monument; and Mrs. Logan, under authority given her, selected a site for the monument in Jackson Park, in the southern part of the city of Chicago. Soon after this selection had been made, Jackson Park was designated as the place for holding the World's Fair of 1892, and it became impossible to proceed with the erection of the monument in that park until after the close of the Fair and the removal of the Fair buildings and structures. Criticism was also made upon the propriety of locating the monument in a public park so far from the center of the city, where it would be comparatively inaccessible to the general public, and a few months since, by the consent of Mrs. Logan and the board of commissioners of the South Park and the Lake Front Park, the site was changed to a point on the east side of

Michigan Avenue opposite the terminus of Eldridge Court, where it has been erected and is now ready for unveiling.

Your Commissioners are satisfied that the change of site and the delay in the completion of the monument have operated to secure a better work of art and a far better location for the monument. The artist has had ample time to study his subject and embody in enduring bronze the Logan of the battlefield and of history. The great artist, unlike the daily drudge at his toil, must wait for the inspiration which comes only at times to genius, and your Commissioners feel assured that the time the artist has been allowed by the circumstances referred to has been well and profitably spent.

Most of the present generation of Illinois knew Logan and have a distinct memory of his form and features, as well as a high appreciation of his heroism as a soldier and his fidelity as a patriot, and we need no bronze statue to quicken our love and gratitude toward him.

But this monument is for generations who shall come after ours, and who, we hope, may be inspired by this idealization of the living man to imitate his heroic and patriotic life.

In turning this work over to the public of after-ages, I am constrained to make brief men-

tion of an incident in General Logan's career which came directly under my own knowledge, and the facts of which rest now entirely with me, all the other actors being dead.

It will be remembered by all who were old enough to take note of public affairs at the time that after the overt acts of rebellion in the spring of the early summer of 1861, and when the forces of the Union and the Confederacy were arrayed against each other in front of Washington, a special session of Congress was called by President Lincoln to meet on the Fourth of July.

Like many others, I went to Washington, arriving there on the morning of Sunday, July 3. I took a room at Willard's Hotel, and after breakfast went to the old National Hotel on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Willard's and the Capitol. There I met several of the Democratic members of Congress from Illinois, and among them Mr. Logan. We had some brief conversation of special importance, and I returned to my hotel. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon I went again to the National and took a seat in the public room, waiting for a gentleman from New York city, whom I expected to meet there. I had not waited long when I saw Logan coming down the

stairs. Having known him quite well for several years, I noticed at once that he was very much excited. He saw me and came directly to my seat, clutched me by the arm and said: "Blodgett, I was going to look for you. Come with me." We passed out of the hotel and across the avenue and along to the entrance to the Botanical Garden. We went into the garden and into one of the unoccupied greenhouses, where we found seats. Up to this time neither of us had said a word as to the object of the interview, but as soon as we were alone he said, earnestly and solemnly: "Blodgett, war — a long, bloody war — is inevitable;" and then he said that he had hoped up to the last hour that some plan of reconciliation which would avert a war and save the Union could be agreed upon, and that some Democratic members of Congress had sent Henry May, then a member of Congress from Maryland, to Richmond to obtain from the Confederate leaders the terms upon which they would agree that the revolted states should resume their places in the Union; that Mr. May had returned from Richmond that morning and had just made his report to the gentlemen interested in his mission. It was that the Confederate President had said to him: "Go

back and tell your friends that if Lincoln had sent to us by your hand a blank sheet of paper, with his signature at the bottom, and a request that we write above it the terms and conditions on which we would return to the Union, all we would write over it would be 'unconditional separation.' "

"Now," said Logan, "that ends all hope of compromise and settlement, and the only alternative is to fight to the bitter end for the preservation of the Union, and I want you to go with me at once to the White House, where I intend to tender my services to Mr. Lincoln, to raise a regiment in my own Illinois district, and go into the field."

We walked directly up the avenue and passed into the garden in the rear of the White House. It being Sunday, we knew that visitors were not, as a rule, admitted, but hoped we might see some members of the family, or some of the clerks who knew us and could secure our admittance. Fortunately we saw Mr. Lincoln himself sitting in one of the windows, and as soon as he recognized us he called out to us to come in, and an attendant came out to show us the way. We were received very cordially, and Logan, without any preliminaries, said to the President that he had come

to tender his services to do all in his power to save the Union; and that he wanted leave to raise a regiment in his own district and get into the fight as soon as possible.

Mr. Lincoln cordially thanked him for his offer, but told him that he could do his country better service for the next few weeks by staying in his place in Congress and giving his support to such legislation as was needed to put the nation on a war footing, Mr. Lincoln adding that there were a great many northern Democrats in Congress who needed the support and example of an energetic leader and party associate like Logan. He, however, assured Logan that he should have authority to raise a regiment as soon as he could be spared from Congress.

I do not know how long Logan remained in Congress after that interview with the President, but the records show that the 31st Illinois, with Logan as colonel commanding, was mustered into the service of the United States on the eighth day of the following September, and I know, not only from what Mr. Lincoln said at that interview, but afterward, that he fully appreciated the ardent patriotic impulse which prompted Logan to throw himself with all his zeal and vigor into the military

service of his country ; and we all know, for it is part of our recorded history, how fearlessly and ably he served his country and the cause of freedom until the Union was saved, and how richly he earned the monument we here unveil to him today.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE STATE

GOVERNOR JOHN R. TANNER

THE lessons of this hour are impressive. Each citizen should carry from this place, not only a renewed faith in free institutions, but a strengthened determination to live up to those high models of duty and patriotism with which the history of our country so richly abounds.

Most gladly do I, as the humble representative of this commonwealth, accept, in behalf of the people, this monument to the memory of one of Illinois' most beloved and gifted sons. And, in accepting this memorial for the great state that Logan so truly loved and so long served, I shall make my few words accord, so far as I can, with the historical lessons which the life and career of John A. Logan so pointedly teach to the rising generations of Americans. I will not attempt to glorify or to further exalt the name of Logan. That he has already done for himself beyond any man's power to add to or to diminish. By word and by deed, by character and by courage, and through untiring devotion and supreme service to his fellow-citizens, he won

for his own great name a place upon the brightest and best pages of American history. Generations yet unborn, with full hearts and tear-dimmed eyes, will read that splendid story of patriotism, devotion, and courage, and those who are prone to despair of the cause of liberty and good government will here take heart and learn a higher faith in the goodness and wisdom of mankind. It is said the greatest statues require the least drapery, and certainly the great characters of history can gain very little from words and phrases of mere eulogy. A great fame which rests upon supreme achievements for mankind, and which takes hold firmly upon the hearts and souls of men, asks nothing from the tinsel of mere speech. That thing called notoriety often owes its existence to what is written and said, but fame — real fame — has its enduring foundation upon that which has been done. It is the deed of a hero which praises him. Men of vanity and self-importance often wrangle desperately for a little standing room in the dim vale of historical oblivion, but Logan was content to do the simple and unconscious duty of the hour; and with a serene confidence he left to his country and to time the keeping of his matchless fame. He rested his cause upon the

good opinion of his fellow-men, and this splendid monument, surrounded here today by an immense outpouring of the men and women who love and honor his memory, is ample proof that he did not trust his countrymen in vain.

It is, indeed, fitting that we should gather from all quarters of this imperial state and from every section of this free republic to dedicate a memorial here in this city of General Logan's home, among the people who in his lifetime knew and loved him—a memorial which shall tell to the multitudes who will visit this spot in time to come that the spirit of patriotism and of gratitude is not wanting in the hearts of the American people. This statue which we dedicate today will tell to all who gather here that Logan and the great work that Logan did for his country and the world can never be forgotten either in Illinois or within the limits of this great republic as long as the spirit of civil liberty dwells among our people.

At the day of his death Logan possessed in the United States the largest and most devoted personal following that any man has had since Lincoln and Grant passed from mortal view; and now, more than ten years after this man

was followed to the tomb by a mourning nation, the people have built and dedicated to his memory this magnificent memorial. Why has this been done? Why is the name of Logan revered by the American people? Not aimlessly have our citizens given of their substance for this purpose, and not without adequate reason have they left their various callings and gathered today about this shrine to give expression to their faith and their gratitude. It is because there is a lesson in this heroic life and in this exalted career. It is what this man did and what he was, and what he stands for in American history, which is thus typified and embalmed in bronze, rather than the mere personal outlines of his form, now passed away.

I will tell you briefly, fellow-citizens, what I think this occasion and this demonstration really means. It means that John A. Logan is, in the public mind, the very embodiment of the militant patriotism of the United States; that he is and will ever be to the people the greatest of the volunteers in the cause of nationality and liberty; the preëminent citizen-soldier—the representative, above all others, of the volunteers who fought and conquered in the ranks for the Union cause. Not trained

and educated to fight battles, not a warrior by occupation, but rather by nature and surroundings a man of gentleness and peace, he sprang with the quick instincts of a patriot to the defense of his country in a supreme crisis, and, seizing the trailing banner of the republic, bore it onward to victory and glory. Logan represents preëminently the military power which resides in the people. He represents that safeguard of popular government which was found during the rebellion, in the sturdy courage and patriotism of the citizen-soldiery of the United States. I do not say that Logan represents no other thing and no other idea, but I do say that he furnishes the most distinguished example of a citizen-soldier to be found in the history of the world.

His splendid career is before us today for review. We see him, in the spring of 1861, rend the political associations and friendships of a lifetime, and, leaving his seat in the Congress of the United States, he shouldered a musket, and we behold him rush to the rescue of his imperiled country. From that hour we recognize him marching with a gallantry unsurpassed in the very vanguard of the advancing line of bayonets borne by the Union hosts, until the supreme moment when the

rebellion expired and the flag of the Union floated triumphantly to the breeze at Appomattox. We see him by the bivouac fires of the Tennessee; we see him at Vicksburg; we see him riding like a belted knight on the twenty-second day of July, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta, when gallant McPherson fell, and springing like the god of war to the command of the Army of the Tennessee; and we see him with Sherman at the head of the old 15th Corps cleaving the groaning rebellion in twain from Atlanta to the sea.

Wherever danger threatened or duty called, this gallant man of the people was at the front, treading always the path to honor and to glory. In no man was the spirit of American patriotism ever more nearly incarnate than in General Logan. He was of heroic mold. He brought to the cause he espoused a cool head, but a warm and impatient heart. No man with such furious impulses as he possessed has ever combined with them, as he did, the cool intellect to direct his course in the paths of wisdom. He possessed that rare quality which, it has been said, "gazes like the eagle and strikes like the thunderbolt."

He was born to lead and to be followed, and no man was ever followed with a higher

enthusiasm than that with which the Union volunteers followed the immortal Logan to victory.

When Logan went to the aid of the Union, he took with him all the hosts of this state who lingered in the borderland of doubt and distrust. His call was like the slogan of Roderick Dhu, and in it was the contagion which produced the great uprising for the Union throughout Illinois. Doubt fled, and duty to country rose supreme, as the black eagle of Illinois, armed and mounted for the fray, dashed to the front, and called to his bewildered and doubting countrymen to follow.

Time would fail me to speak of the splendid career of General Logan in civil life. As a statesman he was wise, courageous, and incorruptible, but even these qualities did not protect him from bitter calumny. Often assailed by a portion of the venal and venomous press of his own city as if he had been a criminal, because it could not control and own him, he yet demonstrated to the world that he could neither be driven nor bullied, and, above all, he demonstrated that he who fearlessly performs his duty will have at last the support of good and thoughtful men.

The virtues and deeds of such men should be garnered and preserved in our national treasure-house, that they may stand as a perpetual inspiration to all our people. Logan labored with supreme ability to maintain the Constitution and the laws. National preservation and national supremacy are but equivalent words for law and order. Abraham Lincoln was right when he said that secession was the "essence of anarchy;" and whenever in the future the spirit of sedition shall raise its head in this fair land; whenever plausible demagogues shall whisper in the ears of the vicious or the unfortunate that their government has robbed them, that their courts are an organized system of oppression, and that only the rich and the great can receive benefit from our laws and institutions, we will point to this monument which commemorates the deeds of this man of the people; we will appeal to that heroic life, to that supreme service rendered to all classes and conditions of men by this heroic character, and from this great and shining example we will renew our courage and receive inspiration sufficient to meet every peril which may beset the land which Logan loved and which he did so much to save.

ORATION

GEORGE R. PECK

ILLINOIS is proud and happy. Waiting patiently for a fitting time, she opens all her welcoming gates and bids the world take note what breed of men she rears. Here is the product of her soil, and here she brings a mother's exultant heart to be enshrined. This great city, the lake with all its breadth of waters, the prairies stretching outward to the west, and the sky, mingling light and cloud in an ever-changing picture, are resplendent witnesses of the scene. The event, the hour, and the man are historic.

Once, upon a day like this, the pulse of summer was beating hot and fierce, when a great leader fell, as leaders must fall if it be so appointed. Some are here to whom it seems but yesterday. They remember the clustering pines, the thickets dark with the foliage of July, the spires of Atlanta wooing them forward yet a little farther; and they remember, too, as they will remember always, the message, speeding like an arrow in its flight, that told how McPherson lay dead in his harness,

ere yet his fame had passed its dawn. Surely, I am not wrong in saying that never was this nation in more deadly peril than when the Army of the Tennessee was left like some great rudderless ship in the grasp of the storm.

"Of what avail are men," says Carlyle, "when we must needs have a MAN?" But the man came; nay, he was already there, flashing as was his wont, in that imperious way which scorns to parley with fate, but subdues it with a glance. On that day—July 22, 1864—John A. Logan was born to immortality.

Here we place his image for all generations. Here we salute the soldier, the statesman, and the man, in memory of that sublime moment when he took into his keeping the flag, the issue, and the cause.

Anniversaries are harmonies; and, in observing them, we set history to music. On that day none looked forward to this. But time has a magician's hand, and, when it has transformed real things into dreams, touches the dreams and, straightway, they are real again. Behold the bronze epic! *Arma virumque* to all who shall gaze on these heroic features. Out of the past the battle of Atlanta comes back distinct and clear, though then but a weltering struggle. The years give us the

perspective; and now we see, as we could not when the smoke of battle was over us, that devoted army—which was the incarnate West—desperately facing the foe, while one great thought filled every heart: “Logan is here!” In their agony, having no other refuge, they took council of faith, and bravely trusted that all would go well if he guided their fortunes.

Art has a subtle vision. It worships beauty and therein, if we but knew it, shows its wisdom. Poems and songs are links which unite it to nature, and to human nature, which is the flower of all things. It puts light and color upon canvas, only that the picture may speak the universal language. It shapes ideals into form, as Phidias carved in the rude marble those dreams of beauty that haunted him when he thought of Marathon. How can we ever forget, while this brave figure guards the city's front, that art is the true minister of life? Its noblest conceptions rise from events which have moral grandeur in them; from illumined moments, when some soul has reached its highest exaltation. Seeing that they are beautiful, it keeps them so forevermore.

And yet, art does not create beauty, but only serves it. The gleam of a sword, the bright colors of a flag carried forward with the

advancing line, the depths of eyes "with the flame of battle in them," are true artistic inspirations; but they inspire only because they have a meaning, visible not to sight but to insight.

The soldier in battle does not, consciously, arrange dramatic situations. When John A. Logan, summoned of destiny, rode along those bleeding lines, beautiful in the deep sense that makes the heroic always beautiful, he little thought of the banners that wave for him today. Goethe declared that genius could always be known by its doing first the duty that was nearest. The Greeks believed that ships steered by the gods always came to port; but a truer knowledge counts upon the practical skill and courage of the man at the helm.

That day at Atlanta had none of the romantic surroundings which give artificial renown to battlefields. No pyramids, hiding the grim secrets of the centuries, looked down upon them. It was not Lodi, where a general could dash across a bridge to victory. There were no narrow paths to glory. It was breast-to-breast fighting, such as seldom comes in any war; a confused mass, struggling against an enemy that was everywhere. And in the midst of them was Logan—chief, not because

of his epaulets, but because the command had fallen on one who knew what to do and could not breathe until it was done.

He is past all flattery. Shall we call him brave? Others have worn that crimson badge. Great men become types. The people single them out with the ready common sense which belongs to no man, but to all men. Whatever is heroic they can make classic. Logan is Our Great Volunteer. So they have named him, and so he will be known when we are forgotten. His place in the war is secure. The chroniclers of the future will write of him as Froissart did of the knights and heroes of mediæval times. It is, and will be always, a glorious story.

The profession of arms is an inspiring one. There is a luster upon it which, in every age, has attracted chivalric spirits and made them happy to be its ornaments and its exemplars. The scholar, whether in business, in politics, or in war, is almost always superior to his untrained rival. Grant and Sherman and Sheridan illustrate the advantage which a country possesses that has in its service men instructed in military knowledge. But a puissant nation, such as came into the meditations of John Milton, when it rouses itself from

sleep, vaults over scholastic rules, and puts men into its ranks, little regarding the methods which are taught in schools. Science has always found its way into columns that move forward. Cæsar and Marlborough and Frederick were great commanders; but those who read with seeing eyes perceive that generals only lead men, and that battles, however planned, are usually determined by the plain courage of the rank and file.

In calling him The Great Volunteer, we have, unwittingly, done injustice to Logan. He was not a mere fighter. He had the rare genius of leadership. Ask those who served with him, and they will answer: "Men whom Logan led never turned back." Only a comprehensive mind can take events as they come and mold them to its will, as if they had been ordered in advance. Regiment, Brigade, Division, Corps, Army—these are the steps he took, and never tripped nor faltered.

The real proof of genius is the manner in which high responsibilities are met. Abraham Lincoln, in the school of Sangamon, was hardly a prophecy of him who became the foremost man of all this world. Galena and Appomattox are wide apart; but Grant spanned them. The law of growth rules, and only those who

can rise to occasion are great. Measure Logan by this unfailing test, and he becomes colossal. Emerson tells, in a familiar line, how Michael Angelo "wrought in sad sincerity;" but so in truth does every man who, in the stress of duty, builds domes or carves statues or fights battles.

Let us see Logan under the light that reveals motives and acts. The summons that came, in the spring of 1861, found us, as such a summons always does, unprepared. Peace is never quite ready for war. It was the month of flowers,

"When proud-pied April, dressed in all his trim,
Hath put a spirit of youth in everything."

The seed was waiting to be dropped into the earth; the sun, swinging round to the north, was calling every field and farm to the oft repeated, but never comprehended, mystery of a new birth. The blow fell while we were welcoming the buttercups; and it gave such a hurt as we never felt before. It was cruel beyond all our imaginings, for it seemed to write Failure as the end of everything for which we had hoped. Thus it touched our pride as well as our affections. More than all, it brought the deepest grief to those

who were best able to appreciate its latent meanings.

John A. Logan, only thirty-five years of age, was already a striking figure in our national politics. He sat in the house of representatives, that body which touches the people at every point, and in it he was a tribune. Himself triumphantly reëlected the preceding autumn, he had seen his party beaten, his adored leader, Douglas, defeated, and—what to him was infinitely worse—his country hopelessly drifting into civil war. In those sad days every heart had its own sorrow. No one can doubt that he remembered, as true men do, his party ties; the friends who had been so staunch; his boyhood service in the war with Mexico; and those nameless tender affections which link strong natures to the scenes of childhood. Mayhap, too, he thought of a future overcast and clouded, of shattered hopes, and plans that never could be realized. Then came the test. John A. Logan was, in the heart of him, gold. Out of the crucible the metal flowed; melted, indeed, but melted into fineness. He was not the man to cower before any responsibility, for in his veins was that rich Celtic blood which makes the resolute, onward character.

“O well for him whose will is strong !
He suffers, but he will not suffer long ;
He suffers, but he cannot suffer wrong.”

Logan cut the knot, as brave men do. He went into the war before he had a legal right, and fought at Bull Run under no appointment but that of his own undaunted heart. On that ill-starred day grave statesmen were pondering at the Capitol, as they had never pondered before. Doubtless the record of Congress shows that Logan was absent without leave. But out beyond the Potomac he was fighting, musket in hand, in the ranks of the fated army of the Union. He had deserted the house to be a volunteer for the war. They tell of him yet, as he pressed forward through the smoke, in the silk hat he had forgotten to change, but which never became him so much as when it towered that day over his swarthy face, and those eyes which were, indeed, the windows of his soul.

After Bull Run he went back to his home in southern Illinois, facing friend and foe alike, with the defiant note which told them—what they already knew—that, come what might, he was for the Union and the war. That day he conquered “Egypt.” Everywhere he sowed the words that Douglas had uttered: “There

can be but two parties, patriots and traitors." Then came the regiment he raised, and, after that, in a brave, orderly sequence, Belmont, Donelson, Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta, and—
PEACE.

Something, perhaps, I ought to say of his nature as a man; the nature that ruled him, as temperament always does, in field, in camp, and in senate. He was not easily controlled. There was iron in his blood; and there was fire, too, which, when he was aroused, blazed into a consuming wrath. But this is his glory: the self-willed, dominant temper always yielded submissively to the stronger spirit of patriotism.

Take one or two examples, of the many, which illustrate this sublime characteristic. When Logan had fought the battle of Atlanta and saved a day that was lost; when he had shown the consummate qualities of a great leader, he thought, and had a right to think, he might keep what he had won—the command of an army that loved him. For less than he had done Napoleon made men marshals of the empire, and bade them be the companions of Davout and Ney and Massena. But it was not to be. The Army of the Tennessee was given to another; and

Logan went back to his corps, making no sign.

“My nature is subdued
To what it works in,”

wrote Shakespeare, in that sonnet which, critics say, revealed his inmost heart. No words can more truly show us Logan's heart ; for all he did, or hoped, or aspired to was subdued by one master passion, his country.

Later, when the war was almost over and the inevitable triumph was plainly visible, there came to him an opportunity which would have been a trial and a temptation to most men. But it was not to him. Grant sent him to relieve Thomas, and, in doing so, gave notice to all the world that Logan was fit for high command. It was one of the most picturesque situations of the war. The Army of the Potomac was holding the Confederacy by the throat, while Sherman, marching to the sea, was cutting all its veins and arteries. Meanwhile, Thomas, with beleaguered Nashville at his back, was making ready, slowly but surely, for the blow that should kill. Grant, the Imperturbable, watching the movements of the armies, was, for once, impatient, and could wait no longer. He called for his Thunderbolt, and sent Logan to make the fight. I

could name men, with stars on their shoulders, who would have seized that opportunity to humiliate the brave Virginian whom men called The Rock of Chickamauga. He, like Logan, had become a type. He was a synonym for enduring courage which stays forever in its place.

But Logan, hastening to the field where Thomas and Hood were preparing for their last grapple, stopped at Louisville; not because it was best for his own fortunes, but because it was right. He, who would have flown to any place where danger lay, halted at that supreme moment. He ruled his own soul; and his conduct shines with a great light when we read, in Sherman's Memoirs, that less than six months before, after the death of McPherson, Thomas—conscientiously, no doubt—remonstrated warmly against giving the command of the Army of the Tennessee to Logan. The day Logan halted on his way to Nashville brought him the noblest revenge that ever one brave man had over another. In his pocket was the order which gave him the right to supersede the general who had said he ought not to command the Army of the Tennessee. It is like some story of old romance. Both now are gone. Their armies

will never camp again, but the nation loves and honors the two men who were thus drawn together in those last great days. The world will long remember that brave deed when Logan stopped at Louisville and left Thomas to go forward, in his own way, to a victory which was like Cromwell's Crowning Mercy.

This day is dedicated to Logan as a soldier. He won it from the calendar and made it his own. But, in the midst of all its pageantry, let us not forget that he was a statesman in the most trying times of our history. It is not for me, at such a moment, to discuss any question of party opinion. Logan was a man of positive views; plain, direct, and uncompromising. For what he believed to be right he was as fearless in the senate as on the field. He was for freedom, and for all those great amendments to the Constitution that made freedom organic in this nation; he was for equality before the law; he was for the common soldier who had felt the wound, which is the soldier's best decoration; he was for the national honor on land and sea; for the army and navy, and for force, if need be, to defend every right which ought to be recognized without force.

He loved Illinois, and Illinois loved him—

the son she had nursed in her own cradle. He was loyal to her and faithful to the uttermost; but he believed, as this great state has always believed, that "the soil of Illinois is the soil of the United States."

It is little to say that he was honest. Through all his great career he went unscathed, and no man ever whispered in his ear a thought of personal gain. If anyone had ventured, he would have seen, in that flashing eye, such a warning as made the slave, sent to kill Caius Marius, fly quaking from the presence of him who had been consul.

If we listen, we shall hear an echo of all we do today. The people, everywhere, are thinking of him, because he always thought of them. It is an old lesson, and a good lesson. We never needed it more than now. If he were alive, what voice would ring like his for civic honor? What form would lead like his the nation, the state, and the city? Nothing was too great, nothing too small, if only it were right, for him to espouse. To all the duties of peace he brought the same brave determination that made him great in war.

He, more than any other, created the Grand Army of the Republic — that organization which makes us remember what we are prone

to forget. Here his form will sleep forever, guarded by them and by those who follow them. I greet you, comrades, who now again attest your fealty to him and to the nation for whose honor you so often followed him to victory.

It was he who gave us the sweet observance of Memorial Day. Only a poet could have thought it; only a poet could have made it come true. It is, beyond all others, our dearest holiday; our festival of memory, love, and beauty. We shall keep it forever, with all the flowers that grow upon prairies and in gardens and on mountain sides. And there will be tears.

Is it not something to remember, and to be proud of, that, in this great ceremony, those who followed another flag have come to pay their tribute to the Citizen-Soldier? Men of the South, the Grand Army welcomes you; the Loyal Legion welcomes you; Illinois welcomes you; and all the North greets you with an open hand. Every soldier is thankful that he has lived to behold such omens of the future. Side by side we march today, and all men see at last how well blue and gray become each other, when, together, they bear the flag of union, liberty, and peace.

Here we make a sacred place. Here we consecrate a name already consecrated in our bravest annals. We give the statue to the world, in presence of the wife he loved and honored, and whom we love and honor. No friend was ever so true and devoted as this wife of his youth, who became the wife of his fame. She lives in the proud and tender memory of days that cannot return. This is to be their everlasting resting-place; and here generations will bow reverently by the dust of those whom God joined together. Their children and their children's children learn in all these majestic rites how great a name they bear.

Illinois has kept her trust. This great commonwealth hails today the noble image she has carried in her heart so long. It is worthy of her, worthy of him who wrought it, and worthy of him whose features it embodies. He is not ours alone; but yet we claim him first. In coming years, the throngs that crowd the avenue will see a silent figure always on duty. They will know—and all the world will know—it is Logan.

THE PARADE

Eight platoons of police, ninety-six men ; LIEUTENANT
WILLIAM CUDMORE

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE,
Commanding

MAJOR EDWARD C. YOUNG, I. N. G.,
Chief of Staff

PERSONAL STAFF

CAPTAIN W. V. RICHARDS, 16th Infantry,
Aid-de-camp

CAPTAIN A. G. C. QUAY, Assistant Quartermaster,
Aid-de-camp

FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES T. DEAN, 14th Infantry,
Aid-de-camp

DEPARTMENT STAFF

COLONEL MERRITT BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant General

COLONEL JAMES G. C. LEE,
Assistant Quartermaster General

COLONEL GEORGE W. CANDEE,
Assistant Paymaster General

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALBERT HARTSUFF,
Deputy Surgeon General

MAJOR GEORGE E. POND,
Quartermaster

CAPTAIN OSKALOOSA M. SMITH,
Commissary of Subsistence

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH E. MAXFIELD,
Signal Corps

ACTIVE AIDS

FIRST LIEUTENANT HUGH T. REED, U. S. A.
SECOND LIEUTENANT ROY B. HARPER, U. S. A.
LIEUTENANT M. J. FOREMAN, I. N. G.
LIEUTENANT J. R. MCANDREWS, I. N. G.
LIEUTENANT LEO WAMPOLD, I. N. G.
LIEUTENANT E. C. BUTLER, I. N. G.
LIEUTENANT ARCHIBALD WATT, I. N. G.
AMOS PETTIBONE
FRANK W. CAMPBELL

HONORARY AIDS

General M. R. M. Wallace	Captain D. H. Gile
General C. S. Bentley	Arthur Dixon
Colonel W. L. Barnum	H. V. Freeman
Colonel Freeman Conner	David P. Jones
Colonel Douglas Hopeman	D. H. Kochersperger
Colonel C. R. E. Koch	Frank A. Johnston
Colonel J. Mason Loomis	George V. H. Moseley
Colonel S. H. Fuller	George C. Ball
Major William E. Furness	Edwin A. Potter
Major C. E. Hambleton	H. R. Pearson
Captain A. C. McAuley	William D. Fullerton
Captain T. E. Milchrist	Robert D. Foote
Captain I. P. Rumsey	Walter H. Chamberlain
Captain Charles F. Smith	Phillip S. Post
Captain James McElroy	Robert P. Walker
Captain Holmes Hoge	R. T. Perry

FIRST DIVISION

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Band

U. S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R. (General Logan's Post),
escorting the Commander-in-chief ; Z. R.
WINSLOW, Commander ; 200 men

THADDEUS S. CLARKSON,
Commander-in-chief Grand Army of the Republic,
Marshal of the Veteran Division

CHARLES E. BURMEISTER, Adjutant General
COLONEL A. J. BURBANK, Quartermaster General
J. CARY WINANS, Senior Aid-de-camp

AIDS

John A. Pierce	H. C. Cook
H. Waldo Howe	C. H. Tobbetts
W. R. Bradley	W. D. Mills
L. B. Coupland	M. D. Birge
F. S. Capron	W. P. Rend
C. J. Souter	C. E. Vaughan
C. E. Offield	Martin Conrad
Fred. Ebersold	L. W. Campbell
C. F. Fairbank	H. D. Fulton
H. S. Deitrich	W. H. Bean
A. H. McCrackin	James Marshall
J. J. Ryan	H. P. Barnum
A. J. Brachtendorf	H. H. Gage
C. B. Wilson	C. F. Matteson

J. L. Manning	Wm. B. Reeber
W. W. Bell	E. Kirk, Jr.
W. H. Rose	J. S. McClelland
C. B. Kimball	Kirk Hawes
H. F. Garry	R. B. Chappe
Charles Fleetwood	J. H. Wood
J. M. Vernon	A. F. Walcott
John McLarin	J. G. King
J. J. Healy	J. G. Everest
A. P. Camp	Riley Darnell
M. W. Phalen	H. C. Hoffman
G. W. Grover	G. G. Pierce
J. N. VanOsdel	James H. Hubbard
J. B. Mark	John Ampey
Charles F. Barnes	J. L. Locke

VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS

Band.

Veterans of the 31st Illinois (General Logan's Regiment); General R. N. Pearson, commanding; 150 men.

Veterans of the 19th Illinois Regiment; Captain T. N. Beatty, commanding; 50 men.

Veterans of the 24th Illinois Regiment; Lawrence Mattern, commanding; 50 men.

Veterans of the 57th Illinois Regiment; Nelson Flansbury, commanding; 30 men.

Battalion of Sons of Veterans, escorting Department Commander, Colonel C. R. Clark; A. L. Guilford, Adjutant. First Company—John A. Logan Camp No. 26, Rockford; Captain W. H. Countryman. Second

Company—Kilpatrick Camp No. 166, Chicago ; Abe Lincoln Camp No. 29, Chicago ; Captain W. L. Ekvall. Third Company—General George A. Custer Camp No. 6, Chicago ; Chicago Camp No. 1, Oak Park Camp No. 254 ; Captain W. T. Church. Fourth Company—Ellsworth Camp No. 87, South Chicago Camp No. 24, Andrew J. Guilford Camp No. 362, Chicago ; Captain C. H. Bedell.

A. L. SCHIMPF, Department Commander.
HENRY T. BARNUM, Senior Vice-Commander.
D. W. BUNKER, Junior Vice-Commander.
REV. A. K. TULLIS, Chaplain.
J. R. CORBUS, Medical Director.
C. A. PARTRIDGE, Adjutant.
C. B. WILSON, Quartermaster.
W. T. BOYD, Chief of Staff.
H. G. REEVES, Judge Advocate.
N. N. COONS, Bugler.

Band.

Rockford Post No. 1, Rockford ; Thomas G. Lawler, Past Commander-in-chief, Commander ; 100 men.

Band.

George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Chicago ; Bradley Dean, Commander ; 250 men.

Bartelson Post No. 6, Joliet ; Michael Colmer, Commander ; 50 men.

General W. D. Hazen Post No. 7, Chicago ; George B. Traves, Commander ; 30 men.

Potter Post No. 12, Sycamore ; Warren F. Peters, Commander ; 20 men.

Band.

Aurora Post No. 100, Aurora ; N. J. Thomas, Commander ; 100 men.

Band.

Stevenson Post No. 30, Springfield ; B. R. Hieronymus, Commander ; 100 men.

Drum corps.

George A. Custer Post No. 40, Chicago ; William J. Smith, Commander ; 100 men.

James T. Shields Post No. 45, Chicago ; Miron Rhodes, Commander ; 25 men.

Band.

Veteran Post No. 49, Elgin ; John S. Dunser, Commander ; 100 men.

Drum corps.

John Brown Post No. 50, Chicago ; Charles Dumond, Commander ; 40 men.

Band.

Colonel John Bryner Post No. 67, Peoria ; Elliott Callendar, Commander.

Streator Post No. 68, Streator ; S. McFeely, Commander.

Band.

Abraham Lincoln Post No. 91, Chicago ; S. E. Wood, Commander.

Woodstock Post No. 108, Woodstock ; Frank E. Hanaford, Commander ; 40 men.

A. R. E. Burnside Post No. 109, South Chicago ; George W. Richards, Commander ; 30 men.

Dunham Post No. 141, Decatur ; W. F. Calhoun, Commander ; 80 men.

Band.

W. T. Sherman Post No. 146, Bloomington ; Guy A. Carleton, Commander ; 60 men.

Seth E. Earle Post No. 156, Ottawa ; W. K. Stewart, Commander ; 40 men.

Hurlbut Post No. 164, Belvidere ; A. C. Fassett,
Commander ; 60 men.

Nunda Post No. 226, Nunda ; George Beckley,
Commander ; 20 men.

T. W. Sweeney Post No. 275, Barrington ; S. F.
Elvidge, Commander ; 30 men.

Band.

Kilpatrick Post No. 278, Austin ; M. V. B. Coho,
Commander ; 70 men.

Merritt Simonds Post No. 283, De Kalb ; D. D.
Brown, Commander ; 30 men.

Drum corps.

James A. Mulligan Post No. 306, Chicago ; James P.
Costello, Commander ; 60 men

Waukegan Post No. 374, Waukegan ; G. B. Shats-
well, Commander ; 75 men.

General Lewis Blenker Post No. 376, Chicago ;
George H. E. Lewis, Commander ; 25 men.

Walter Blanchard Post No. 386, Naperville ; Joseph
Kochley, Commander ; 40 men.

E. L. Gooding Post No. 401, Lockport ; Wm. F.
Wardle, Commander ; 50 men.

Band.

Whipple Post No. 414, Kankakee ; A. T. Keeble,
Commander ; 100 men.

Godfrey Weitzel Post No. 425, Chicago ; Edwin P.
Mann, Commander ; 50 men.

Band.

George H. Meade Post No. 444, Englewood ; W. C.
Eakins, Commander ; 100 men.

Winfield Scott Post No. 445, Chicago ; Hermann
Held, Commander ; 60 men.

Drum corps.

L. H. Drury Post No. 467, Grand Crossing ; H. E. Brandenburg, Commander ; 80 men.

Naper Post No. 468, Downers Grove ; P. S. Rogers, Commander ; 25 men.

E. S. Kelly Post No. 513, Wheaton ; John A. Dollinger, Commander ; 40 men.

Drum corps.

General Silas Casey Post No. 555, Chicago ; James R. Gillett, Commander ; 40 men.

Band.

General W. S. Hancock Post No. 560, Chicago ; John H. Colvin, Commander ; 100 men.

Washington Post No. 573, Chicago ; Thomas T. Thirsk, Commander ; 75 men.

Farragut Post No. 602, Chicago ; E. P. Murdock, Commander ; 60 men.

Band.

Phil Sheridan Post No. 615, Oak Park ; F. D. Thompson, Commander ; 100 men.

Hiram McClintock Post No. 667, LaGrange ; D. A. Lyon, Commander ; 50 men.

Wilcox Post No. 668, Chicago ; George E. Wilson, Commander ; 30 men.

Lake Forest Post No. 676, Lake Forest ; Calvin Durand, Commander ; 25 men.

Drum corps.

Dominick Walter Post No. 701, Chicago ; Nicholas Stump, Commander ; 30 men.

America Post No. 708, Chicago ; William E. Winholtz, Commander ; 40 men.

General Edward Hatch Post No. 713, Chicago ; Peter Schriener, Commander ; 30 men.

Band.

Harvey Post No. 724, Harvey ; Albion Patee, Commander ; 60 men.

Cumberland Post No. 737, Rogers Park ; C. H. Ceperley, Commander ; 40 men.

Julian White Post No. 740, Chicago ; George C. Abbott, Commander ; 40 men.

Benjamin F. Butler Post No. 754, Irving Park ; Oscar L. Barbour, Commander ; 60 men.

Band.

Chicago Post No. 770, Chicago ; John H. Miller, Commander ; 70 men.

Desplaines Post No. 780, Desplaines ; Alber. M. Filkins, Commander ; 40 men.

Band.

Columbia Post No. 706, Chicago, escorting Confederate Veterans' Battalion ; Major Charles H. McConnell, Commander ; 130 men.

Band.

Camp 8, United Confederate Veterans of Chicago ; Colonel George Forrester, Commander ; Theodore Noel, President, Vice-Commander ; 200 men.

Other Grand Army Posts ; J. H. Culvert, Past Commander of Nebraska, Commander.

Band.

General John A. Logan Post No. 540, Evanston, escort to visiting posts ; John R. Fitch, Commander ; 150 men.

Burnham Post No. 276, Lowell, Ind. ; John Clark, Commander ; 100 men.

Wilcox Post No. 4, Milwaukee ; 50 men.

Hammond Post, Hammond, Ind. ; 50 men.

Elkhart Post, Elkhart, Ind. ; 40 men.

Chicago Union Veterans' Association ; John L. Manning, Marshal ; 150 men.

SECOND DIVISION

UNITED STATES TROOPS

COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND, Commanding

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

CAPTAINS—

LYSTER M. O'BRIEN	CHARLES ST. J. CHUBB
WILLIAM P. ROGERS	JAMES D. NICKERSON
JAMES E. PILCHER	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—

EDWARD CHYNOWETH	JAMES H. FRIER
ROBERT W. DOWDY	LUCIUS L. DURFEE
CHARLES D. CLAY	HENRY G. LYON
WILLIAM C. WREN	

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—

BENJ. F. HARDAWAY	THOMAS L. SMITH
DAVID P. CORDRAY	VERLING K. HART
DENNIS M. MICHIE	ALEXANDER T. OVENSINE
WILLIAM D. DAVIS	IRA L. REEVES

Noncommissioned Staff and Band—24 enlisted men.

Company A—46 enlisted men.

Company B—47 enlisted men.

Company C—49 enlisted men.

Company D—46 enlisted men.

Company E—45 enlisted men.

Company F—47 enlisted men.

Company G—51 enlisted men.

Company H—50 enlisted men.

Hospital Corps Detachment, U. S. Army—3 enlisted men.

Total, 21 officers and 408 enlisted men.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY

COLONEL SIMON SNYDER, Commanding

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES C. HOOD

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CLARENCE E. BENNETT

MAJOR ROBERT M. O'REILLY

FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK MCINTYRE, Adjutant

FIRST LIEUTENANT EVAN M. JOHNSON, JR.,
Quartermaster

Band.

Company A—Captain Charles A. Vernou, First Lieutenant Edward P. Lawton. Enlisted men, 51.

Company B—Captain John G. Leeffe, First Lieutenant Harris L. Roberts, Second Lieutenant Jasper E. Brady, Jr. Enlisted men, 53.

Company C—Captain Charles T. Witherell, Second Lieutenant James Ronayne. Enlisted men, 52.

Company D—Captain Alexander McC. Guard, First Lieutenant Samuel A. Smoke, Second Lieutenant George H. Steel. Enlisted men, 50.

Company E—Captain Francis H. French, First Lieutenant Arthur B. Foster. Enlisted men, 53.

Company F—Captain William P. Evans, First Lieutenant Benjamin M. Purssell, Second Lieutenant John Howard. Enlisted men, 53.

Company G—Captain Edmund D. Smith, Second Lieutenant Frank B. Watson. Enlisted men, 51.

Company H—Captain Charles B. Hall, Second Lieutenant Frederick G. Lawton. Enlisted men, 53.

Company I—First Lieutenant Edward T. Winston, Second Lieutenant Henry E. Eames.

Company K—First Lieutenant Woodbridge Geary.

Total, 28 officers and 443 enlisted men.

FOURTH INFANTRY

COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL, Commanding

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. H. BAINBRIDGE

MAJOR G. S. CARPENTER

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEPHENSON

FIRST LIEUTENANT G. B. DUNCAN, Adjutant

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES MCQUISTON,
Quartermaster

Company A—Captain S. A. Wolf. Enlisted men, 50.

Company B—Captain H. E. Robinson, Second Lieutenant J. J. Bernard. Enlisted men, 47.

Company C—Captain L. A. Lovering, First Lieutenant B. E. Holley, Second Lieutenant William Brooke. Enlisted men, 46.

Company D—Captain Carver Howland, First Lieutenant G. E. French, Second Lieutenant R. R. Stogsdall. Enlisted men, 53.

Company E—Captain B. O. Price, First Lieutenant F. B. Andrus, Second Lieutenant U. S. Jarvis. Enlisted men, 50.

Company F—Captain G. O. Webster, Second Lieutenant Daniel Duncan. Enlisted men, 52.

Company G—Captain E. H. Browne, Second Lieutenant J. S. Switzer. Enlisted men, 53.

Company H—Captain J. W. Bubb, Second Lieutenant J. C. Castner. Enlisted men, 54.

Total, 29 officers and 434 enlisted men.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON,
Commanding

MAJOR WILLIAM M. VAN HORNE

CAPTAIN CHARLES F. KIEFFER, Assistant Surgeon

FIRST LIEUTENANT HERMAN HALL, Adjutant

CAPTAINS—

BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD ALFRED C. SHARPE

WILLIAM H. KELL JOHN J. CRITTENDEN

FRANK B. JONES

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—

EDWARD O. C. ORD WILLIAM M. SWAINE

HENRY C. HODGES GEORGE J. GODFREY

GEORGE H. PATTEN WALTER L. TAYLOR

TREDWELL W. MOORE HAROLD L. JACKSON

WILSON CHASE

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—

ROBERT L. HAMILTON PETER W. DAVISON

ALBERT C. DALTON ISAAC NEWELL

WILLIAM H. WASSELL FREDERICK W. LEWIS

Detachment Hospital Corps—5 enlisted men.

Field Staff and Band—25 enlisted men.

Company A—49 enlisted men.

Company B—47 enlisted men.

Company C—51 enlisted men.

Company D—53 enlisted men.

Company E—51 enlisted men.

Company F—50 enlisted men.

Company G—51 enlisted men.

Company H—53 enlisted men.

Total, 24 officers and 435 enlisted men.

FIRST CAVALRY

MAJOR CHARLES B. VIELE, Commanding

Troop C—First Lieutenant U. F. Davis, Second Lieutenant R. C. Williams. Enlisted men, 48.

Troop G—Captain R. P. V. Wainright, Second Lieutenant W. U. Whitman. Enlisted men, 46.

THIRD CAVALRY

MAJOR HENRY WESSELLS, Commanding

CAPTAIN CHARLES B. EWING, Assistant Surgeon
FIRST LIEUTENANT PARKER W. WEST, Adjutant

Troop A—Captain James O. Mackay, First Lieutenant Arthur Thayer, Second Lieutenant C. E. Hawkins. Enlisted men, 44.

Troop B—Captain D. H. Boughton, First Lieutenant C. A. Hedekin. Enlisted men, 42.

Troop D—Captain George F. Chase, Second Lieutenant Kirby Walker. Enlisted men, 42.

Troop H—Captain G. H. Morgan, Second Lieutenant O. W. Bell. Enlisted men, 43.

Troop I—First Lieutenant T. B. Dugan, Second Lieutenant John Morrison. Enlisted men, 42.

Troop K—Captain G. K. Hunter, First Lieutenant J. Y. M. Blunt. Enlisted men, 44.

Total, 22 officers and 331 enlisted men.

ARTILLERY

Second Regiment, Light Battery A—Captain G. S. Grimes, First Lieutenant John Ostheim, First Lieutenant John Conklin, Jr., Second Lieutenant O. W. B. Farr, Second Lieutenant J. L. Nolton.

Total, 5 officers and 60 enlisted men.

NAVAL

CAPTAIN A. B. DAVIS, Commanding

Crews of the Revenue Cutters "Gresham" and "Fessenden."

THIRD DIVISION

VISITING GOVERNORS

GOVERNOR JAMES A. MOUNT

INDIANA

STAFF

Brigadier General James K. Gore, Adjutant General ;
Brigadier General B.A. Richardson, Quartermaster
General ; Colonel Charles E. Wilson, Colonel W.
T. Durbin, Colonel William J. Robie, Colonel
B. F. Dickson, Colonel Charles Kable, Colonel
George E. Rockwell, Colonel James R. Marx
Henry, Colonel A. R. Beardsley, Lieutenant Colonel
W. J. Henly, Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Coulter,
Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Schrieder, Lieutenant
Colonel A. W. Lyon, Lieutenant Colonel S. T.
Murdock, Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Harrison,
Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Gott, Lieutenant Colonel
C. A. Carlisle, Major L. M. Dunlap, Major Hiram
Havland, Major Sherman Trout, Major R. L.
Kennedy, Major G. W. Krietenstein, Major L. R.
Gigniliat, Colonel Harold C. McGrew, Inspector
General ; Lieutenant William T. May, U. S. A.

GOVERNOR SILAS A. HOLCOMB

NEBRASKA

STAFF

Brigadier General P. H. Barry, Chief of Staff ; Major
Edmon C. Fechet, U. S. A. ; Colonel Herko Koster,
Colonel Walter Moise, Colonel R. Emmett Giffen,
Surgeon General ; Colonel W. H. Barnes, Colonel
J. M. Burress, Colonel J. G. Maher, Colonel Fred
Miller, Colonel Emil Harris.

OFFICERS NEBRASKA NATIONAL GUARD—

Brigadier General C. J. Bills, Colonel William Bischof
Colonel J. P. Bratt, Lieutenant Colonel G. R.
Colton, Major G. E. Pitchett, Captain E. H. Tracy,
Captain J. H. Culver, Captain C. F. Collins, Captain
G. E. Haase, Captain J. F. Zellinger, Captain C. A.
Vickers, Lieutenant C. M. Keefer, Standard Bearer
James Fochet.

GOVERNOR GEORGE W. ATKINSON

WEST VIRGINIA

STAFF

General J. M. Appleton, Adjutant General ; General
Malcolm Jackson, Judge Advocate ; General D.
Mayer, Surgeon General ; General W. J. Cowden,
Paymaster General ; Colonel M. Kirkheimer,
Colonel W. L. Gould, Colonel George Curtin, Lieu-
tenant Douglas Settle, U. S. A.

GOVERNOR EDWARD SCOFIELD WISCONSIN

STAFF

General F. W. Byers, Colonel M. R. Doyon, Colonel
Harry S. Fuller, Colonel A. L. Kreutzer, Colonel
W. J. Anderson, Colonel W. H. Patton, Colonel
W. J. Boyle, Colonel W. C. Brummer, Colonel S.
W. Hollister, Colonel Hoyt A. Winslow, Colonel
Arthur C. Keyes, Colonel G. D. Breed, Colonel W.
C. Ginty, Colonel W. K. Coffin, Colonel S. J.
Murphy, Jr., Colonel H. H. Coleman, Colonel W.
A. Brown, Colonel L. W. Stephenson, Colonel W.
H. Young, Colonel George A. Whiting, Colonel
George W. Wing.

FOURTH DIVISION

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD

GOVERNOR JOHN R. TANNER, Commanding

STAFF

ADJUTANT GENERAL J. N. REECE
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL JAMES B. SMITH
INSPECTOR GENERAL J. R. B. VAN CLEAVE
INSPECTOR RIFLE PRACTICE H. S. DEITRICH

COLONEL FRANK L. SMITH
COLONEL W. S. EDEN
COLONEL EDWIN NORTOP
COLONEL W. D. WIMAN
COLONEL J. W. GATES
COLONEL R. T. HIGGINS
COLONEL RANDOLPH SMITH
COLONEL SARGENT MCKNIGHT
COLONEL JOHN LAMBERT
COLONEL F. H. SMITH
COLONEL S. T. LITTLER
COLONEL H. B. MAXWELL
COLONEL W. H. GLASGOW
COLONEL C. W. KOFF
COLONEL JOSEPH LEITER
COLONEL H. M. HALL
COLONEL I. H. LESEM
COLONEL C. E. BLEYER
COLONEL W. M. CRILLEY
MAJOR SWIFT, U. S. A.

SECOND BRIGADE

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES H. BARCLAY,

Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANK L. HATCH
LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY DAVIS, JR.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE M. S. KELLY
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM F. DOSE
MAJOR GEORGE N. KREIDER
CAPTAIN LINCOLN DUBOIES
CAPTAIN JOHN H. MCCREERY
FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT B. LOOSE
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN A. ORENDORFF

FOURTH INFANTRY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN B. WASHBURN

Commanding

STAFF

MAJOR THOMAS McCORD, Surgeon
CAPTAIN H. S. PARKER, Adjutant
CAPTAIN B. F. COOP, Assistant Surgeon
CAPTAIN G. H. DAMRON, Inspector
CAPTAIN JOHN E. McNUTT, Chaplain
FIRST LIEUTENANT ALBERT SNYDER,
Quartermaster

Band and drum corps.

FIRST BATTALION

MAJOR LOUIS E. BENNETT

FIRST LIEUTENANT F. L. REED, Adjutant

Company A, Arcola—Captain Edward A. Elliott, First Lieutenant Joseph B. Barricklow, Second Lieutenant Rice J. Moore.

Company B, Newton—Captain E. Wood Hirsch, First Lieutenant Wm. H. Hollowell, Second Lieutenant Lyman Harris.

Company C, Carbondale—Captain Eugene A. Barton, First Lieutenant Frank L. London, Second Lieutenant Frank H. Feeter.

Company D, Belleville—Captain Eddy P. Rogers, First Lieutenant Charles F. Krebs, Second Lieutenant Ferdinand J. Schrader.

SECOND BATTALION

MAJOR S. A. D. McWILLIAMS

FIRST LIEUTENANT L. B. WASHBURN, Adjutant

Company E, Mattoon—Captain Charles E. Rudy, First Lieutenant Frank E. Norwell, Second Lieutenant Richard L. Wright.

Company F, Mount Vernon—Captain Neil P. Pavey, First Lieutenant Edmund Duffer, Second Lieutenant Perl Legge.

Company G, Effingham—Captain Claude E. Ryman, First Lieutenant John Berry, Second Lieutenant George E. Johnson.

Company H, Paris—Captain William H. Slanker, First Lieutenant William H. Barr, Second Lieutenant William N. Piper.

THIRD BATTALION

CAPTAIN SAMUEL S. HOUSTON

FIRST LIEUTENANT HARRY J. WHITE, Adjutant

Company I, Vandalia—Second Lieutenant Louis B. Washburn.

Company K, Centralia—Captain George B. Sherwin, First Lieutenant A. S. Brewer.

Company L, Olney—Captain Frank Muench, First Lieutenant Isaac Wilson, Second Lieutenant Rolla Hensley.

Company M, Champaign—Captain William R. Courtney, First Lieutenant Jasper R. Prater, Second Lieutenant Edwin B. Ellis.

Total, 49 officers and 650 enlisted men.

FIFTH INFANTRY

COLONEL JAMES S. CULVER, Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANK P. WELLS

MAJOR JOHN C. CABANIS

MAJOR FRED B. NICHOLS

MAJOR WALTER COLLADAY

MAJOR MILTON R. KEELEY, Surgeon

CAPTAIN THEODORE EWERT, Adjutant

CAPTAIN CHARLES T. ORNER, Assistant Surgeon

CAPTAIN HARRY M. SMITH, I. R. P.

CAPTAIN W. W. WEEDON, Chaplain

CAPTAIN W. LEE CAPPS, Quartermaster

FIRST LIEUTENANT R. H. ABBOTT,

Adjutant First Battalion

FIRST LIEUTENANT ALFRED L. CASTLE,

Adjutant Second Battalion

FIRST LIEUTENANT A. J. GALLAGHER,

Adjutant Third Battalion

Company A, Pittsfield—Captain William C. Ware, First Lieutenant Harry B. Hatch, Second Lieutenant V. C. Perkenpaugh.

Company B, Taylorville—Captain Charles A. Parish, First Lieutenant Mark F. Fulton, Second Lieutenant Clifton G. Magner.

Company C, Springfield—Captain Michael F. O'Brien, First Lieutenant Frank H. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant Noble F. Barnum.

Company D, Bloomington—Captain Edward Y. Miller, First Lieutenant Harvey A. Waltz, Second Lieutenant Elroy Bowman.

Company E, Petersburg—Captain James C. Walters, Second Lieutenant Albert F. Speaker.

Company F, Quincy—Captain Harry D. Blasland, First Lieutenant Henry L. Whipple, Second Lieutenant John McLellan.

Company G, Pekin—Captain Eugene L. Conklin, First Lieutenant Edward H. Mullen, Second Lieutenant William W. Sellers.

Company H, Decatur—Captain J. Frank Cassel, Second Lieutenant Louis G. Chandler.

Company I, Jacksonville—Captain Ed. C. Vickery, First Lieutenant John H. McDonnell, Second Lieutenant William D. Doying.

Company J, Delavan—Captain James E. Watkins, First Lieutenant Clarence H. Ball, Second Lieutenant William T. Dickson.

Company L, Peoria—Captain Edward H. Couch, First Lieutenant Edward L. Frabe, Second Lieutenant Frank R. Pacey.

Company M, Canton—Captain Louis H. Gillett, First Lieutenant Bernard H. Taylor, Second Lieutenant Frank D. Tanquary.

Total, 48 officers and 700 enlisted men.

FIRST BRIGADE

BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRIS A. WHEELER,
Commanding

STAFF

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIS COUNSELMAN
FIRST LIEUTENANT GILBERT M. WEEKS
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM N. PELOUZE
LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEROY T. STEWARD
LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN MILTON OLIVER
LIEUTENANT COLONEL FRANK H. RAY
LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES E. ETHERIDGE
MAJOR JOSEPH H. BARNETT
MAJOR R. G. CLARKE

FIRST INFANTRY

COLONEL HENRY L. TURNER, Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE V. LAUMAN
MAJOR JOSEPH B. SANBORN
MAJOR EDGAR B. TOLMAN
MAJOR JAMES H. EDDY, JR.
CAPTAIN H. W. THOMAS
CAPTAIN WILLIAM G. WILLARD
CAPTAIN EDWIN J. WIGHT
CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. DEREMER
CAPTAIN ADOLPHUS L. BELL
FIRST LIEUTENANT B. F. PATRICK, JR.
FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIS J. WELLS
FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. SANDERSON

Bugle and drum corps.

Company A—Captain Taylor E. Brown, First Lieutenant James Miles, Second Lieutenant Edward Davis.

Company B—Captain Walter H. McComb, First Lieutenant Charles H. Errington, Second Lieutenant Frederick B. Hart.

Company C—Captain Anson L. Bolte, First Lieutenant Everett W. Peckham, Second Lieutenant Dorrell McGowan.

Company D—Captain Edward J. Dimmick, First Lieutenant William J. Birge, Second Lieutenant Joseph C. Pollock.

Company E—Captain William F. Knoch, First Lieutenant Edgar C. Sturges, Second Lieutenant Frank L. Cheney.

Company F—Captain Oliver D. Steele, First Lieutenant Adolph J. Rosenthal, Second Lieutenant Arthur M. Chamberlin.

Company H—Captain Wallace H. Wigham, First Lieutenant Charles H. Warren, Jr. ; Second Lieutenant John M. Curran.

Company I—Captain Charles B. Sandham, First Lieutenant William H. Chenoweth, Jr., Second Lieutenant David P. Barrett.

Company K—Captain Thomas W. Cole, First Lieutenant Barnard J. Baumer, Second Lieutenant Benjamin J. Moore.

Company L—Captain Alexander M. Daniels, First Lieutenant William C. Gibhardt, Second Lieutenant Bruce P. Barney.

Company M—Captain Edward H. Switzer, First Lieutenant Francis B. Laramie, Second Lieutenant Percy C. World.

Total, 49 officers and 750 enlisted men.

SECOND INFANTRY

COLONEL GEORGE M. MOULTON, Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM D. HOTCHKISS

MAJOR G. FRANK LYDSTON, Surgeon

CAPTAIN MALCOM GUNN, Assistant Surgeon

CAPTAIN STEPHEN B. THOMPSON, I. R. P.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK W. LAAS, Quartermaster

CAPTAIN HORACE W. BOLTON, Chaplain

LIEUTENANT FREEMAN, Acting Adjutant

Band.

Bugle and drum corps.

FIRST BATTALION

MAJOR JAMES E. STEWART, Commanding

FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES P. WRIGHT,
Battalion Adjutant

Company D—Captain William A. Chadwick, Second Lieutenant Harry A. Slavick.

Company B—Captain Frank E. Waska, First Lieutenant Thomas J. McConologue, Second Lieutenant Chesley R. Perry.

Company A—Captain Ossian C. Van Zandt, First Lieutenant John Bauder, Second Lieutenant Edward L. Canfield.

Company C—Captain Thomas I. Mair, First Lieutenant Herbert E. Powell, Second Lieutenant Andrew E. Paulsen.

SECOND BATTALION

MAJOR WILLIAM P. DUSENBERRY, Commanding
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN W. McCONNELL,
Battalion Adjutant

Company H—Captain John J. Garrity, First Lieutenant Elmer E. Beatty, Second Lieutenant Walter J. Durand.

Company E—Captain William W. Tompkins, First Lieutenant Frank W. Mechener, Second Lieutenant Henry Nussbaumer.

Company F—Captain James H. Stansfield, Second Lieutenant Bernard J. Burns.

Company G—Captain Willis McFeely, First Lieutenant John R. Mayeski, Second Lieutenant Jesse S. Garwood.

THIRD BATTALION

MAJOR HOLMAN G. PURINTON, Commanding
FIRST LIEUTENANT BESTOR G. BROWN,
Battalion Adjutant

Company K—Captain Albin A. Benning, First Lieutenant Henry J. Freeman, Second Lieutenant Alfred Leury.

Company L—Captain Gordon H. Quinn, First Lieutenant Clarence C. Bartlett, Second Lieutenant John W. Swatek.

Company I—Captain D. Milton Jones, First Lieutenant George M. Martin, Second Lieutenant Robert E. Orr.

Company M—Captain John McFadden, First Lieutenant Frederick E. Koehler, Second Lieutenant Andrew E. Ericson.

Total, 33 officers and 823 enlisted men.

SEVENTH INFANTRY

COLONEL MARCUS KAVANAGH, Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DANIEL MORIARITY

MAJOR GEORGE MEEHAN

MAJOR GARRETT J. CARROLL

MAJOR LAWRENCE M. ENNIS

MAJOR THOMAS J. SULLIVAN

CAPTAIN EDWARD A. KELLY, Chaplain

CAPTAIN G. WILLIAM MAHONEY

CAPTAIN MICHAEL E. CASSIDY

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH S. HYLAND

CAPTAIN MICHAEL H. HOEY

FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS M. KAVANAGH

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN F. RYAN

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH G. KIRWAN

Band.

Drum and bugle corps.

Company A—Captain W. Edward Hoinville, First Lieutenant Joseph Moore.

Company B—Captain Patrick O'Connor, Second Lieutenant J. J. Geraghty.

Company C—Captain Timothy M. Kennedy, Second Lieutenant Charles E. Gilbert.

Company D—Captain Martin Duhig, First Lieutenant Edward H. White, Second Lieutenant Richard Kelleher.

Company E—Captain Daniel T. Cotter, First Lieutenant Patrick O. Mahoney, Second Lieutenant Joseph Stanton.

Company F—Captain J. J. Lisk, First Lieutenant D. J. Crowley.

Company G—Second Lieutenant John T. Stanton.

Company H—Captain William J. Carroll, First Lieutenant James L. Malley, Second Lieutenant Stephen D. Kelly.

Company I—Captain Joseph E. G. Ryan, First Lieutenant John J. Thomas.

Company K—Captain John T. McCormick, First Lieutenant George F. Connolly, Second Lieutenant Thomas R. Quinlan.

Company L—Captain John M. Clasby, First Lieutenant Harry M. White, Second Lieutenant Maurice Holway.

Company M—Captain James Clark, First Lieutenant Thomas P. Ryan, Second Lieutenant James Connolly.

Total, 42 officers and 466 enlisted men.

FIRST BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. LLOYD, Commanding

NINTH BATTALION

MAJOR C. BUCKNER, Commanding

STAFF

CAPTAIN W. A. JONES, Inspector

CAPTAIN J. M. CROKER, Surgeon

CAPTAIN J. F. THOMAS, Chaplain

LIEUTENANT D. M. JACKSON, Quartermaster

CAPTAIN J. H. JOHNSON, Adjutant

Band and drum corps.

Company A—Captain J. S. Marshall, First Lieutenant T. R. Van Pelt, Second Lieutenant C. Brown.

Company B—Captain A. Thomas, First Lieutenant G. T. Baker, Second Lieutenant G. R. Scott.

Company C—Captain C. L. Hunt, First Lieutenant W. H. Poole, Second Lieutenant Fred Bartlow.

Company D—Captain R. L. Jackson, First Lieutenant W. T. Jefferson, Second Lieutenant H. Lane.

Total, 18 officers and 388 enlisted men.

THIRD BRIGADE

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANDREW WELCH,
Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER S. FRAZIER

LIEUTENANT COLONEL IRA C. COPLEY

LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. J. SELL

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JACOB PLAIN

MAJOR CHARLES C. CARTER

MAJOR DAVID A. BELDEN

CAPTAIN W. S. CAMPBELL

FIRST LIEUTENANT L. F. BEACH

FIRST LIEUTENANT CARL C. BULLOCK

THIRD INFANTRY

COLONEL FRED BENNETT, Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WALTER WILDT

MAJOR EDWARD J. SILL

MAJOR F. A. JACKSON

MAJOR ARTHUR E. FISHER

CAPTAIN JOHN B. SHAW

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. CONNELL

CAPTAIN JOHN R. HOFFMAN

CAPTAIN W. G. BOWEN

CAPTAIN G. W. CONNELL

CAPTAIN H. B. SMITH

FIRST LIEUTENANT J. G. McCLAUGHREY

Band.

Bugle and drum corps.

Company A, Decatur—Captain J. N. St. Clair, First Lieutenant Frank Beeth, Second Lieutenant Le Roy Hornbeck.

Company B, Joliet—Captain Fred W. Pearson, First Lieutenant Alexander B. Hay, Second Lieutenant William D. Evans.

Company C, Ottawa—Captain Sidney R. Blanchard, First Lieutenant Harry H. Hardin, Second Lieutenant Charles L. Gapin.

Company D, Aurora—Captain John L. Graves, First Lieutenant Fred L. Thatcher, Second Lieutenant Adolph Peterson.

Company E, Elgin—Captain Joseph B. Claughey, First Lieutenant B. E. Gould, Second Lieutenant Jacob Bodee.

Company F, Pontiac—Captain A. J. Reno, First Lieutenant L. F. Strawn, Second Lieutenant G. F. Whitson.

Company G, Woodstock—Captain William E. Eichelberger, First Lieutenant Horatio W. Wright, Second Lieutenant Owen G. Mead.

Company H, Rockford—Captain William H. Brogunier, First Lieutenant C. E. Almond, Second Lieutenant W. H. Sarver.

Company I, Aurora—Captain Charles Greene, First Lieutenant William Kline, Second Lieutenant Albert Lindsey.

Company K, Rockford—First Lieutenant J. A. Ruggles, Second Lieutenant E. E. Leonard.

Company L, Kankakee—Captain Enos A. Smith, First Lieutenant E. F. Schneider, Second Lieutenant George Tronjo.

Company M, Rochelle—Captain Edward A. Ward, First Lieutenant George W. Dicus, Second Lieutenant William F. Hackett.

Total, 45 officers and 750 enlisted men.

SIXTH INFANTRY

COLONEL D. JACK FOSTER, Commanding

STAFF

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD HITTILSON

MAJOR WILLIAM T. CHANNON

MAJOR DAVID E. CLARKE

MAJOR WILLIAM E. BALDWIN

MAJOR FRANK ANTHONY, Surgeon

CAPTAIN JOHN J. CAIRNS, Adjutant

CAPTAIN HARRISON C. HOPPER, Assistant Surgeon

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN EICK, I. R. P.

CAPTAIN A. P. MORGAN, Chaplain

CAPTAIN JOHN M. HOLT, Quartermaster

FIRST LIEUTENANT L. R. GAYLORD,

Adjutant First Battalion

FIRST LIEUTENANT FRED W. PORTER,

Adjutant Second Battalion

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH H. SHOWALTER,

Adjutant Third Battalion

Company A, Rock Island—Captain William H. McConochie, First Lieutenant Luke Hemenway, Second Lieutenant George W. Flood.

Company B, Genesee—Captain John W. Reig, First Lieutenant William A. Wanner, Second Lieutenant James Hill.

Company C, Galesburg—Captain Leslie McGirr, First Lieutenant Conrad A. Byloff, Second Lieutenant Daniel E. Smythe.

Company D, Abingdon—Captain Frank W. Latimer, First Lieutenant Frank R. Trevor, Second Lieutenant Leonidas T. Reagor.

Company E, Sterling—Captain William F. Lawrie, First Lieutenant Godicil B. Dillon, Second Lieutenant Frank Wahl.

Company F, Moline—Captain Frank J. Clendenin, First Lieutenant George M. Gould, Second Lieutenant Marvin H. Lyon.

Company G, Dixon—Captain Philip McGrath, First Lieutenant Charles E. Frisby, Second Lieutenant Henry B. Trowbridge.

Company H, Monmouth—Captain William W. Shields, First Lieutenant Arthur C. McIntosh, Second Lieutenant Ralph F. Herdman.

Company I, Morrison—Captain William F. Colebaugh, First Lieutenant Edward Lawton, Second Lieutenant Ernest J. Weaver.

Company K, La Moille—Captain Albert T. Tourtillott, First Lieutenant Frank E. Dayton, Second Lieutenant Elmer E. Geisey.

Company L, Freeport—Captain Charles B. King, First Lieutenant S. H. Ottenhausen, Second Lieutenant Harry H. Yount.

Company M, Galena—Captain Henry G. Geiger, First Lieutenant George Licks, Second Lieutenant William James.

Total, 50 officers and 695 enlisted men.

CAVALRY

CAPTAIN PAUL B. LINE, Commanding

CAPTAIN PIERREPONT ISHAM, Adjutant

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON,
Assistant Surgeon

Troop A, Chicago—First Lieutenant T. S. Quincy,
Second Lieutenant A. N. Francis.

Troop B, Bloomington—Captain W. P. Butler, First
Lieutenant George Hill.

Troop C, Chicago—Captain M. L. C. Funkhauser,
First Lieutenant F. V. Alsip.

Total, 9 officers and 135 enlisted men.

ARTILLERY

MAJOR ALFRED RUSSELL, Commanding

CAPTAIN J. J. EALY

Battery D, Chicago—Captain William Austin, First
Lieutenant A. Lindman, Second Lieutenant Samuel
Lawrence.

Battery D—Captain C. C. Craig, First Lieutenant
F. C. Henry.

Total, 7 officers and 131 enlisted men.

FIFTH DIVISION

UNIFORMED SOCIETIES

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR BRIGADE

R. E. SIR EDWARD C. PACE, Grand Commander
Knights Templar of Illinois, Marshal

STAFF

V. E. SIR JAMES P. SHERWIN, D. G. C.,
Chief of Staff
E. SIR JAMES B. MCFATRICH, G. S. W.,
Assistant Adjutant General
E. SIR FREDERICK C. WINSLOW,
Grand Standard Bearer
E. SIR WILLIAM L. ORR,
Grand Captain of the Guard
R. E. SIR SYLVESTER O. SPRING, P. G. C., A. D. C.
R. E. SIR AUGUSTUS L. WEBSTER, P. G. C., A. D. C.
R. E. SIR WILLIAM C. CHAFFEE, Grand Com-
mander of Kansas, A. D. C.

Band.

Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S.—Robert M. John-
son, Commander-in-chief ; 100 princes.

FIRST BATTALION

E. SIR WILLIAM JENKINS, Grand Generalissimo,
Commanding

E. SIR SAMUEL S. DODGE, P. C., Dixon No. 21,
Adjutant

Band.

Apollo No. 1, Chicago—E. Sir Smythe Crooks, E.
C. ; 130 sir knights.

Peoria No. 3, Peoria—E. Sir David H. Tripp, E. C.;
75 sir knights.
Joliet No. 4, Joliet—E. Sir Thomas R. Blair, E. C.;
65 sir knights.
Blaney No. 5, Morris—E. Sir William Sparr, E. C.;
65 sir knights.
Total, 339.

SECOND BATTALION

E. SIR ROBERT C. GRIFFITH, P. C., Chevalier Bayard
No. 52, Commanding
E. SIR ALFRED A. WHIPPLE, P. C., El Aksa No. 55,
Adjutant

Band.

Chicago No. 19, Chicago—E. Sir Charles F. Wat-
kins, E. C.; 125 sir knights.

Baumannoir No. 9, Decatur—E. Sir George S.
Durfee, E. C.; 45 sir knights.

Ottawa No. 10, Ottawa—Sir Clarence Griggs, Gen-
eralissimo; 65 sir knights.

Waukegan No. 12, Waukegan—E. Sir Silas H.
Brigham, E. C.; 35 sir knights.

Crusader No. 17, Rockford—E. Sir Thomas D.
Reber, E. C.; 34 sir knights.

Total, 309.

THIRD BATTALION

E. SIR MERRITT B. IOTT, P. C., Lincoln Park No. 64,
Commanding

E. SIR CHARLES J. DE BERARD, P. C., St. Elmo No. 65,
Adjutant

Band.

Cyrene No. 23, Centralia—E. Sir Charles C. Davis,
E. C.; 45 sir knights.

Band.

Cavalry No. 25, Woodstock—E. Sir Silas H. Calender, E. C.; 75 sir knights.

Bethel No. 36, Elgin—E. Sir Ernest E. Egler, E. C.; 35 sir knights.

Evanston No. 58, Evanston—E. Sir Thomas L. Fansler, E. C.; 55 sir knights.

Total, 289.

FOURTH BATTALION

E. SIR HAMER H. GREEN, Grand Sword Bearer,
Commanding

E. SIR ALBERT F. SCHOCH, E. C., Ottawa No. 10,
Adjutant

Band.

Chevalier Bayard No. 52, Chicago—Sir George W. Prickett, Generalissimo; 84 sir knights.

Englewood No. 59, Englewood—E. Sir William O. Budd, E. C.; 110 sir knights.

Band.

Columbia No. 63, Chicago—E. Sir Phillip H. Mallen, E. C.; 68 sir knights.

Calumet No. 62, Chicago—E. Sir John A. McIntosh, E. C.; 48 sir knights.

Total, 314.

Montjoie Commandery No. 53, Chicago (mounted)—
E. Sir Wesley J. Clizbe, Commander; 50 sir knights.

RECAPITULATION

Field and staff officers	.	.	.	16
Officers and sir knights in line	.	.	.	1,403
Total number of musicians	.	.	.	133

Grand total . . . 1,552

Total number of horses, 66.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BRIGADE

FIRST REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS, U. R. K. OF P.

COLONEL THOMAS E. YOUNG,
Commanding

STAFF

MAJOR HENRY J. WAY, Surgeon
CAPTAIN GEORGE W. MILLER, Adjutant
CAPTAIN A. E. CARPENTER, Quartermaster
CAPTAIN WEST A. FULLER, Commissary
CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. VAIL, Signal Officer

OFFICERS FROM GENERAL STAFF—

COLONEL H. P. CALDWELL
COLONEL E. BASSLER
COLONEL R. L. CRESCY
COLONEL C. H. SHIELDS
MAJOR W. S. BELL
MAJOR A. H. MICHELSON
MAJOR M. C. KECK
MAJOR C. H. CUSHING
MAJOR D. J. MONAHAN
LIEUTENANT A. WOLD

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—

E. E. EVANS, Sergeant Major
K. H. MEINUNG, Hospital Steward

Band.

FIRST BATTALION

MAJOR MILES S. COBB, Commanding
P. J. O'HARE, Adjutant

Company No. 1—Captain J. C. Hoffman.
Company No. 2—Captain Frank Shultz.
Company No. 5—Captain William Adderley.
Company No. 67—Captain Richard Mazer.
Total, 116.

SECOND BATTALION

MAJOR WILLIAM J. MORGAN, Commanding
G. W. HANSEN, Adjutant

Company No. 3—Captain G. T. Amos.
Company No. 12—Captain William Clancy.
Company No. 56—Lieutenant J. Keitzner.
Company No. 60—Lieutenant W. W. Stevens.
Total, 116.

*SEVENTH REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS,
U. R. K. OF P.*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE W. SHOTKA,
Commanding

MAJOR C. W. KLINETOP
CAPTAIN D. S. HARRINGTON, Adjutant
CAPTAIN J. B. STEVENS
CAPTAIN HENRY MERTINS
CAPTAIN A. F. REHBERG
CAPTAIN ADOLPH CHAIM
CAPTAIN HOMER W. THOPE

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF—

SAMUEL A. SHAW, Sergeant Major
CHARLES HUNKLER, Quartermaster Sergeant
FRANK P. IRMITER, Color Sergeant
PETER C. PAULY, Orderly

Band.

FIRST BATTALION

MAJOR J. L. SUGROSSER, Commanding
MICHAEL REDNIG, Quartermaster

Company No. 81—Captain E. K. Bennington.
Company No. 82—Captain H. Weise.
Company No. 83—Captain H. C. Frese.
Company No. 85—Captain W. H. Stoddert.
Company No. 88—Captain S. C. Esendrath.
Company No. 89—Captain N. P. Meller.
Company No. 84—Captain Phil May.
Total, 248.

RECAPITULATION

Field and staff officers	. . .	30
Officers and men in line	. . .	486
Total number of musicians	. . .	55
Grand total	. . .	571

Total number of horses, 30.

RECAPITULATION OF DIVISION

Field and staff officers	. . .	46
Officers and men in line	. . .	1,889
Total number of musicians	. . .	188
Grand total	. . .	2,123

Total number of horses, 96.

SIXTH DIVISION

CHICAGO LETTER CARRIERS

CHARLES U. GORDON, POSTMASTER, Marshal

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY, Chief of Staff

HENRY C. SMALE, Adjutant

PERSONAL AIDS

CHARLES A. HANNA

PERRY H. SMITH

JAMES MCARTHUR

AIDS

Joseph B. Schlossman

W. E. Crumbacker

T. W. Wittler

George H. Haggett

J. T. McGrath

James H. McCauley

George M. Colby

P. T. O'Sullivan

Daniel P. Cahill

Albert Jampolis

Henry Blattner

Peter Newton

Peter Deidrich

John Harrington

John W. Ward

John Cheevers

Band.

FIRST BATTALION

GENERAL HERMANN LIEB, Commander

Company A—Captain J. E. Adams

Company B—Captain Lawrence LeBron.

Company C—Captain Fred W. Hartwick.

Company D—Captain John Jacobson.

SECOND BATTALION

WILLIAM J. MAJOR, Commander

Company E—Captain Evan Danden.

Company F—Captain F. J. Crowell

Company G—Captain Clark M. Stover.

Company H—Captain F. J. H. Wichman.

THIRD BATTALION

HENRY H. HENSHAW, Commander

Company I—Captain W. J. Ryan.

Company K—Captain James Anderson.

Company L—Captain J. F. McGrew.

Company M—Captain R. H. Norton.

Total, 1,275.

SEVENTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES JUNIORS

A. A. LAMBERT, Commanding

Band.

Battalion United States Juniors.

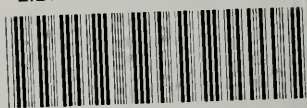
Total, 360.

GRAND TOTAL IN PARADE

Grand Marshal and Staff	51
First Division—Grand Army of the Republic . .	4,500
Second Division—United States Troops . . .	2,256
Third Division—Governors of States	50
Fourth Division—Illinois National Guard . .	5,883
Fifth Division—Uniformed Societies	2,123
Sixth Division—Chicago Letter Carriers . . .	1,275
Seventh Division—Other Military Organizations	360
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	16,498



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